ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,718—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1892.

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CHERRY BRANDY.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S

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	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

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P. & O. Co.'s s.s. "PENINSULAR."

THE Extra STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M. on the 19th April, and Baggage should be sent to the Mazagon Dockyard before 10 A.M. that day.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M. to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th Apr
R.I.	CLYDE	4138	950	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
R.I.	ROME	3760	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
R.I.	PEKIN	3209	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
R.I.	RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
R.I.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
R.I.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
R.I.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4072	1000	A. C. Loggia	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st Apr.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.
Bombay, March 3, 1892. P. & O. S. N. Company.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

6th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on or
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 503	Rs. 330	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 890	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	900	20th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	850	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 490	Rs. 290	Rs 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 490

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mills	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Soerabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3393	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 20th April, noon.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

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April 14, 1892.

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The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

POTOSI SILVER WARE.

EQUAL TO SILVER, WEARS THE SAME COLOUR ALL THROUGH.

	Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Old English. Pattern Rs. a.
Dessert Forks	5 8 per doz.	7 8
Table Forks	7 8 "	9 8
Dessert Spoons	5 8 "	7 8
Table Spoons	7 8 "	9 8
Tea Spoons	3 0 "	4 0
Egg Spoons	3 0 "	4 0
Mustard Spoons	2 8 "	3 8
Mustard Miniature	" "	1 12
Salt Spoons	2 8 "	3 8
Salt Miniature	" "	1 12
Soup Ladles	3 0 each	4 0

	Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Old English. Pattern. Rs. a.
Gravy Spoons	2 0 each	2 12
Sauce Ladles	1 0 "	1 4
Butter Knives	1 0 "	1 4
Sugar Spoons	0 12 "	1 0
Sugar Tongs	1 8 "	2 0
Fish Knives	14 0 per doz	18 0

No. 1	Chota Hazri Sets	1 Pt.	Size .... Rs. 20 8
" 2	"	1	do. .... " 21 0
" 3	"	1 Pint	" 27 8
" 4	with 12 in. waiter		" 37 8

N.B.—Owing to the fall in Exchange our prices are increased Ten Per Cent.

AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
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OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

[illegible] & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their [illegible] Farmer. After carefully spun into yarn, [illegible] charming fabrics, [illegible] owned since their [illegible] process of manufacture [illegible] Mills at Darlington,

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

RELIABLE GOODS FOR THE JOURNEY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. CASH TAILORS.

BREAKFAST SERVICE,
40 PIECES,
RUPEES 10.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers-of-Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

Rates of Interest to be obtained on Application.

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SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS,

APRIL 21, 1892, AT 8-30 P. M.,

AT THE Y. M. C. A., APOLLO BUNDER.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo ..... Valse ..... Josef Hofmann ..... Miss Willis.
Duet ..... I Muse on Thee ... Keller ..... Mrs. Squire & Miss M. Tootill.
Song ..... My Dearest Heart ..... Sullivan ..... Miss E Dumayne.
Violin Solo ... Marguerite .... Heyman ..... Miss Pedraza.
Song ..... Jessie's Dream . Blockley ..... Miss Carpenter.
Song ..... The Angel's Promise ..... Behrend ..... Miss Waller
Concertina Obligato ..... Mr. M. T. Carroll.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo ..... Impromtu in a Flat ..... Schuberg ..... Miss Willis.
Song ..... When the Heart is Young ... Buck ..... Miss N. Tudball.
Violin Solo ... Scene De Ballet ..... Beriots ..... Miss Pedraza.
Trio ..... Hope and Memory ... Smart ..... { Mrs. Squire. Miss N. Tudball. Miss Tootill.
Song ..... Sweet Kildare ..... Stephens Adams. Miss E. Dumayne
Song ..... An Evening Song ... Blumenthal .... Mrs. Squire.

DOXOLOGY.

Piano has been kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. ROSE and Co. Tickets, price One Rupee. To Members of Y. W. C. A., 8 As. To be had of Mrs. Hoar, 11, Rampart Road; Mrs. Briggs, Temperance Hotel, Colaba; Mrs. Smeaton, Clerk Bunder, Mazagon; Mrs. Payne, Old Kolly's Hotel, Bellasis Road; Mrs. Clark, Mount Road, Mazagon; Mrs. Fry, G. I. P. Bungalows, Parel, Miss Crittall, The Lodge, Girgaum.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT.

OUR POPULAR NIGHT.

CHILDREN'S SESSION ..... 3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

An excellent Brass Band is in attendance under European guidance.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK CO.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK.

THE AISLA CRAIG, 2,189 tons, WILL SAIL about the 25th instant. Has accommodation for 12 First Class Passengers.

For rate of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 8th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light.

For particulars as to passage, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.

NOTICE.

THE Managing Committee have, with a view to extend the scope of usefulness of this Anjuman, engaged the services of a qualified Persian Munshi, who will be in attendance once a week at the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, from 5 to 7 p.m. to assist members to converse in Persian. The first of such gatherings will take place at the above School on Saturday, the 16th inst., "and all other gatherings, on every subsequent Saturday, unless otherwise previously notified." It is hoped that Members will try to avail themselves of this arrangement to cultivate and improve their conversational powers in Persian.

JEEJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MISTRI, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th April 1892.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret, Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths, suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, for despatch by each Overland Mail for [illegible] addition to all the news of the [illegible] Market and Freight Report, [illegible] Accounts.

Rs. 12.

TENDERS for the [illegible] at the Mills of the abovenamed Co[illegible] from the 1st or 15th May next, are hereby invited to be received on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row.

Forms of Schedules containing full particulars of stores required and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied may be had on application to the Undersigned on or after MONDAY, the 18th instant, on payment of Rupee One per copy.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of 2 WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES built in 1889-90 by Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., London. The Engines are horizontal Triple expansion jet condensing: the pumps are of the Worthington direct acting duplex type. The Boilers are by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each engine is capable of lifting 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours, 100 feet high. Within certain limits the Pumps could be altered either to lift a smaller quantity to a greater height, or a larger quantity to a less height. They have given the greatest satisfaction and is only to be discussed of on account of the opening of the Tansa Works, which have rendered an auxiliary supply by pumping unnecessary at present. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 (Thirty) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1891, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hoshaw's Buildings, on and after THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1892, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 16th April, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LANG & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 30th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on Tuesday, the 26th current, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, viz :—

"That the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, be and the same is hereby placed in voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882"

and also for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, viz :—

"That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Solomon David Sassoon be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, with the powers vested in them by the Companies' Act 1882, and their remuneration be 1½ per cent of the total amount of the assets of the Company, which may be realized, to be divided amongst them in such way as they may agree amongst themselves."

Both passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 11th instant.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome substantial black-wood and teak-wood household furniture made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, oil-paintings, China and Japanese table ornaments, a rich toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Somdy and Co., a handsome vis-a-vis victoria, very little used, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. H. HILL, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PALI HILL ON THE DANDA ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. L. J. Fernandes, and S. S. Fernandez, the following property, viz. :—

All that pieces of land, situate at a place called Danat between the villages of Rajan and Chinn, admeasuring 13,357 square yards or thereabouts, registered under survey No. 285 in Danda Line in the Collectorate of Thana, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Messrs. Frank Chalk and Thomas Lidbetter, on the west by the property of Mr. Fonseca and others, and on the south by the property of Braz Fernandez.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Hope Lodge," Bandora, at foot of the Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, specially made to order, a strong built landau with a young Bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. A. ASH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman,—

1 strong light pony cart and Gent's English-made saddle with bridle.

SALE OF 111 BALES TWIST.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Lalbhai Mangulchand.

75 bales each 400 lb. No 16s twist flower tie.
36 " " 400 lb. No. 10s twist.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

25 ice cream freezers.
1 roll leather belting, 9 inches.

On account and at the risk of Lisabhoy Cadurbhoy, the defaulting indentor—

2 cases bronze powder.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. "Rannock" and "Raventhaler."

F 332-436—105 kegs iron nails.
437-541—105 " "

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in very good order.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable open carriage.
1 light mahogany coloured dog-cart.
1 new safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NUVAPOORA IN SURAT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Surat, by order of the Trustees of the estate of Mohomedbhoy Amirudin, lately trading under the name of Chandabhoy Alibhoy, and with the consent of Messrs Nurbhesunker Goculdass and Co., the equitable mortgagees, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Moochhala Pol in Nuvapoora Road, in the city of Surat, sub-district of Surat and District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, bearing tika No. 14 and survey register No. 256 and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the heirs of Moolla Esoofally Abdool Cadur, on the west by the house of Abdoolally Surrufally, on the north by the road leading from Khatpith to Zapabazar, and on the south by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SURAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of MAHOMEDBHOY AMIRUDIN, lately trading under the name of Chandabhoy Alibhoy to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, where the respective properties are situated, on the dates hereundermentioned, the following properties, viz :—

On TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground situate at Bhatpith, in Surat, bearing Tika No. 14 and survey register No. 288, together with the building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Public road, on the west by property of Haliha Vundrawun, on the north by the property of Bora Ebramjee Soojaudin, and on the south by the house of Bora Lookmanjee Mahomed Hoosein.

On THURSDAY, the 21st April, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground situate at Moolajee Deydid in Surat, bearing Tika No 14, and survey register No. 255, together with the building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the public road, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Essabhoy Alibhoy, and on the south by the house of Furzoolabhoy Goolamhoosein.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd April, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground, situate at Nuvapoora in the registration sub-district of Surat, in Surat, bearing Survey No. 249, containing by admeasurement 336 square yards, and bounded on the east by Bilal Lane, on the west by public road, on the north by a gully, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the property of Shaik Adumbhoy.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of ground situate at Nuvapoora in Surat together with the building standing thereon, and bounded to the east by the property of Moola Saheb, on the west by the vacant ground of Soojaudin, on the north by the property of Tyebally Mahomed Hoosein bin Motabhoy, and on the south by the public road.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of ground situate at Lalwadi, on the Katargaum Road, in Chorosi Zilla, in the registration sub-district of Surat, containing by admeasurement 19 beegas or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and other erections and buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the east and north by the public road, on the west by the property of Chota Saheb Meer Goolam Baba, and on the south by the field of Vurjdass Vithuldass settled in charity.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Captain RENNY, R. A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Memonwada Road, outside the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Hajee John Mahomed Adam, Joosub Arab, Hajee Joosub Hajee Seedick, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Mahomed and Hasam Hajee Molabhai, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoosatar Hajee Oomer, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman, Hajee Mickee Hajee Aboobucker, and Noor Mahomed Esmail, the following property, "viz :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Memonwada Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 2601 and street No. 487, 501, 6, and 10, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Ellias alias Natha Muccadum, on the west by Memonwada Road, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Attari Moholla or Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Villa, Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English-made furniture, elaborately open carved furniture fit for presentation to home friends, best electroplated ware, Bohemian and Paris porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, Hinks's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, superior oil-paintings, a large size pastel painting representing Moses, English-built landau in very good order, one strong and light victoria, one pair of handsome and fast chestnut Arabs going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate upright pianoforte by Ronisch, imported by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, real China and Satsuma flower jars, Iguaze curtains, Persian carpets, English pier glasses, singing canaries, a large collection of choice roses, ferns, crotons, etc., the property of F. BOZZONI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned,

About 75,000 tiles French pattern.
About 20,000 tiles Marseilles pattern.
About 10,000 tiles Mangalore. "
In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers shall pay the balance and take delivery of the tiles within a week from sale.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Harbour Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong double seated brougham, with a grey Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hink's hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, pictures, cooking-stove a large collection of choice ferns, crotons, and other plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 15, 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT DADUR KHARI.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Hajee Abdulla bin Shaik Ismail Kirmani an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. on the premises the following plots of land at Dadur Khari :—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th of April, 1892, at 3 p.m.

Lot No 7. at Dadur Khari :—Piece of Government Foras land admeasuring about 2,296 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 519-520, new No. 13396, and new Survey No. 2-3-1202 6-1070 3-4-1076.

Lot No. 8, at Dadur Khari :—Two pieces of land admeasuring about 2,531 and 651 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 465, 467, and 488, New No. 11559, and new survey Nos. 1-1244, 1-1245 and 1-2-1238.

Lot No. 9, at Dadur Khari :—Piece of Foras land, admeasuring about 737 square yards, being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 88, 183, 475, 499, 511, 512, new Nos. 12903, new Survey No. 1-1231.

Lot No. 10, at Dadar Khari :—Piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 3644 and five-ninth square yards, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 426 and 520, new No. 13281, and new Survey No. 1-1133.

Lot No. 11, at Dadur Khari :—Two pieces of Foras Land, admeasuring about 598 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 396 and 442, new No. 12963 (and new Survey No. 1231).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., or Messrs. Janardhun and Ardesir, Solicitors to the Official Assignee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LAND IN JODIA, IN KATTYWAR, AND OF A BUNGALOW AND PIECES OF LAND AT RAJKOTE IN KATTYWAR.

The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of Mr. John Russell, Agent for the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Messrs. Bovis, Russell and Co., be re-sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of Mr. Govindjee Mathoorjee, if not previously disposed of by private contract, by Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room in No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892. (In consequence of default made by the previous purchaser, the injunction obtained by such purchaser having been dissolved by order of the High Court, dated the 7th April 1892.)

LOT NO. 1.

1. A piece of land at Jodia believed to measure from E. to W. 30½ guz and from N. to S. 62 guz or thereabouts, with house or building thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

2. A piece of land with a bungalow at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 600 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts.
3. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 127 4-9 square yards or thereabouts.
4. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 240 square yards or thereabouts.
5. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 554 square yards or thereabouts.
6. A piece of land at Rajkote believed to contain an area of 16-6-9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Russell, Esq., Agent for the Trustees in Bankruptcy of the Estate of Messrs. Russell Bevis and Co., or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Lalabhai Haridass, and at the risk of the mortgagor, Chintaman Balkrishnajee, by virtue of mortgage deed, dated 28th February, 1891, and deed of further charge, dated 29th May 1891, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of ground or cart of plantation and other trees called or known by the name of Doongerwaddy, with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Gamdevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of Collector of the Land Revenue, under old Survey Nos. 725, 704 and 668, and new Survey Nos. 3272, 3237 and 7268, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 47, 48, 49, and 50, and bounded on or towards the east by the cart of Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhicoan, on or towards the west by the cart of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, on or towards the south partly by the property of the Back Bay Company, and partly by the Government Distillery at Chowpaty, and on or towards the north by the road leading to the Parsee Tower of Silence, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of one Dinanath Damodarjee and his tenants, and now of the said Chintaman Balkrishnajee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 15, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 cask alum.
1 cask glassware.
Also some few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, camp cots, dressing glass, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

On account of whom it may concern, landed ex s. s. "Adowa"—

1 handsome strong English-made circular fronted miniature brougham by Broklebank with lamps and shafts.

On account of the concerned—

1 strong English-built mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette with a pair of strong grey Australian mares, and harness.
1 strong English-built full-sized brougham for single horse or pair, second-hand.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle, 14-1, 9 years old.
1 chesnut Arab pony, quiet to ride.
1 pair of handsome grey Arab horses.
1 set brass mounted double harness.
1 bay Arab Infantry Charger, aged, height 14-2½, good looking, stands fire, broken to harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MULE TWIST.

TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of The Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld., and in their premises at Sakalia Talao, Byculla, and on account and risk of contractor Sha Laloobhoy Moolchand, the following bales—

52 bales each 400 lbs., No. 24 mule twist of Rakda chop.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla or Furniture Bazar, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs Samjee Parpia and Co., consisting of glass and crockery ware, plated and silver ware, chandeliers, candilibra, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, teak and black wood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, sets of harness, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION sale of Photographic kits of the well-known Photographers, Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the photographic materials of the well-known firm of photographers, Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co., consisting of a large number of Lenses of Dallmeyers, Voigtlander, Darlish, &c., &c., complete with cameras and stands, large number of backgrounds, Studio furniture, carpets, grass carpets, &c., &c. Chemicals of all description, album-sized Dawson's card-boards, burnishing machines, etc. etc.

Oil-paintings representing group of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales with his Staff, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur and Staff, a painting of Indian Beauties, a painting of Sir James and the late Lady Ferguson, Monochrome Photographs of celebrities, valuable negatives of 17 years' collection of Royal Personages, Dukes and Duchesses, Viceroys and Ladies, Governors and Ladies, Commanders-in-Chief and Ladies, majority of Rajahs in India, including H. H. the Nizam with several Nobles of Hyderabad, Bombay and Poona, views, caves of Adjunta and Elephanta, etc., etc., also a rich collection of portrait frames, drawing-room furniture, chandeliers, Persian carpets, book cases, mirrors, etc., etc., and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "St. Vincent," The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak wood and black-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kosterton," one handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Mr. J. HARTLEY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 15, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, cts. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., Sole Agents, 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AN EXTRA MAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM and Countries served through it, and for the Continent of Europe, will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1892, for despatch by the Extra P. & O. S. S. "Peninsular" to Marseilles. The MAIL will be strictly limited to LETTERS and PACKETS specially marked for despatch Per S. S. "Peninsular."

JOHN OWENS, Offg. Presidency Post-Master.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, Dated 12th April, 1892.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th inst., being Public Holidays, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Per Share on fully paid-up Shares of Rs. 200, each of Rs. 74 per Share of Rs. 150 paid up (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 4th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH, Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1892.

NARUNGO TIN MINING COMPANY, LD.

A COMPANY TO MINE TIN IN BENGAL.

PROMOTERS :—

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.

Share List will close at 6 P. M., on 25th April, 1892.

FOR PROSPECTUS and FORMS of Application for Shares apply to the Undersigned to whom applications for Shares and Deposit should be addressed.

EWART, LATHAM and Co., BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in pursuance of Rule 178 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the Liquidators intend to declare a FIRST and FINAL Dividend amongst the Creditors of the said Company, and that all claims not already proved must be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of April, 1892, after which date the Liquidators will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1892.

(Sd.) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, N. C. MACLEOD, Official Liquidators.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

EDWARD CAMPBELL HERBERT, late Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway.
JAMES HEANY, late Pensioned Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Kanara.
SULLIMAN DAWOOD, late Manager, Messrs. Sulliman Dawood and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road.
CHARLES EDWARD BUTLER late Engine Driver, North-Western Railway.
BENJAMIN [illegible] Commander, Her Majesty's [illegible]
CHARLES [illegible] Dockmaster Victoria [illegible]
REVEREND [illegible] late of Goa
ROMAN [illegible]
JOZE MARIA [illegible] Portuguese Inhabitant.
DHALU NA[illegible] Inhabitant.

All persons holding property belonging to, or [illegible] estates, are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property with. All claims must be preferred within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time will be distributed, [illegible] will not be recognised.

Administrator General, Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

TELEGRAPHY [illegible] a good knowledge of [illegible] office work. Men with a knowledge of [illegible] preferred. For further [illegible]

Madras Railway, Madras, 9th April, 1892.

S. S. SO[illegible] 382 tons gross [illegible] by

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Christian Convention, Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rajpootana (s), from Calcutta; Oberon (s), Middlesborough; Riffleton (barque), Mauritius; and Bombay (s), London, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bozzalla (s), and Gwalior (s), for China, &c.; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Inchbarra (s), Dunkirk; and Rowter (s), Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tresco entered, and the s. s. City of Dundee and Bormida left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at and after dinner on Monday, the 18th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Arara entered, and the s. s. St. Hubert, left the dock on Wednesday; the s. s. Gwalior left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Veraval, Mangrol, Porbander, and Kutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union a lecture on the duties and obligations of man will be given by Pandit Krishnaram Jettaram tomorrow, Saturday, at 8-30 p.m., at the premises of the People's Free Reading Room, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

A DESERTER.—The captain of the barque Lorna Doone has reported to the police that a lad, about 18 years of age, named Thomas Finnie, deserted on the night of the 12th inst. The captain wished that the boy, if found, should be sent back to the ship.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,964, of these 502 were new admissions, consisting of 227 males, 128 females, and 147 children. The average daily attendance was 63·35. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 191.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—On Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, Inspector Nelmes arrested a Cammattee, named Ellapa Nursey, on a charge of having, in July last, murdered a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Myan, in a village, called Powa, near Poona. The accused was yesterday morning placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and charged with murdering Mahomed Myan. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Poona for trial.

SALE OF THE NEW APOLLO PRESS.—The property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, was sold by public auction by Messrs. Crawford & Co. auctioneers, on the premises, at Colaba, on Wednesday last. The sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 60,000 by Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaj, which by bids of Rs. 1,000 each, rose to Rs. 91,000. This last bid was that of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who was declared to be the purchaser. At an attempted sale of the property on a former occasion, the highest bid reached only Rs.74,000.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of H. M. S. Boadicea will play the following selection of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, on Saturday evening:—

March	Bersaglieri ..... Eilenberg.
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton ..... Herman.
Selection	Faust up to Date .....
Valse	Albertha ..... Rosati.
Fantasia	Musical Review ..... Riviere.
Galop	Vienna to Paris ..... Kral.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARITY OF A BHATTIA MERCHANT.—Owing to the scarcity prevailing in several villages in Kutch, Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, a wealthy Bhattia merchant of Bombay, esteemed in his community for his large private charity, has at his own expense started relief works, in the village of Teera. The works employ a large number of starving and destitute persons, who are paid for their labour in grain. They are at present engaged in digging a large tank; which will give them occupation for about two months. The tank is estimated to cost Mr. Chuttoorbhooj about Rs. 8,000. In addition to this, he has started a subscription list in Bombay for affording relief in other villages where scarcity prevails, and a sum of Rs. 4,000 has already been subscribed for the purpose. Mr. Chuttoorbhooj's example needs imitation.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the President, occupied the chair, and the following gentleman were present:—Drs. D. D. Writer, B. F. Dawar, Cowasjee Hormasjee, Khwaja Abdoola, [illegible] S. D. Bharucha, H. J. Appoo, Edulji Dhalla, E. S. Bharucha, Dadabhoy Jamasjee, H. K. Tavaria, Dorabji Hormasji, Jamnadas Premchand, Edoose S. S. Ranina, M. D. Oama, J. P. Nicholson, [illegible] S. Kanga, honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. S. S. Ranina and K. M. Badiyala were elected members. and Dr. J. X. Correira was proposed a member of the Society. Dr. E. S. Bharucha read notes of a case of a tumour connected with the inner trunk of the brachial plexus of nerves in the neck on the left side. Dr. R. N. Khory read his paper on tonics, drugs, from indigenous sources possessing tonic properties as used in the Hindu medical practice. A discussion of these papers some discussion followed in which Drs. S. D. Bharucha, Appoo, Tavaria, and Dadabhai Jamasji took part. After a vote of thanks to Drs. E. S. Bharucha and Khory, the meeting was dissolved.

FIRES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—On Wednesday night, a fire was discovered amongst a quantity of waste cotton stored in a godown, situated at Bapty Road. The fire was immediately put out by several labourers, but yesterday morning shortly before 5 o'clock a policeman, who then happened to go his rounds, saw smoke issuing from the godown, and at once raised an alarm. Telephonic message was at once sent to Duncan Road fire-brigade station, and in a short time assistance came from the fire-brigade, but by the time the engine arrived the fire had got a strong hold of the wood-work of the godown, and had spread to another godown alongside. Three hoses were attached to a standpipe and water was poured on the flames, but without any effect as in a short time both the godowns were destroyed by the fire, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 3,200. The origin of the fire is uncertain, but it is supposed that some of the cotton waste, which was protruding through openings in the walls, must have caught fire in consequence of careless *biddee* smoking by some *coolies*. The godown belonged to a Borah, named Jaffer Khan Mahomed, and the cotton waste to Laxmidas Khimjee.—Another fire broke out on Wednesday in a cotton press at Colaba. The fire, which is attributed to friction of some machinery, was immediately extinguished by the workmen. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 1,000. A woman, named Bynee, while trying to escape from the fire, calmed her footing and fell from a height of 12 feet, sustaining serious injury to her head. She was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

THE "NEW" ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—We are requested to state that this company will perform to-morrow (Saturday) night, on the boards of the Royal (late Hindi) Theatre, the well-known popular Urdoo opera of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." The plot is taken from the famous story in the "Arabian Nights." This play was first brought on the stage by the Victoria Dramatic Club four years ago, and from that time it is very popular with the native theatre-goers. An experienced Moonshee has effected numerous alterations since then for the proprietors of the above company, and in their hands, with the admirable dresses and striking scenic arrangements, the play has become a splendid success. The melodies of the music are quite delightful, and the uniforms of the "Forty Thieves" are a pleasure to look at. The troupe of juveniles which evoked approbation and a perfect success in the two concerts lately held, under the baton of Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, at the Town Hall, belong to this company, and they will all (eighteen at a time) appear as usual, which seems to be quite an attraction. The Hindi Theatre was, for a long time, in a dilapidated condition, and the proprietors after it had come to their hands, have with much cost and labour repaired it very satisfactorily, and the first and second class arrangements adapted to the ease and comfort of native families. This company boasts of experienced actors of long standing, and the creditable way in which the company produces this operatic play on the stage, we doubt not they will draw as good a house to-morrow night, as they usually do.

PROPITIATING A GOD.—On the 5th instant a Koli, named Masri Wass, an inhabitant of Kadiaali, under [illegible]bad, sacrificed his life at the shrine of Sarkhev [illegible]ev, under the following circumstances:—It [illegible] that the sun feeling that his hopes would be [illegible]lf to went to the temple of Sarkhev Maha [illegible] is situated in a quiet corner on the sea-[illegible]shore distance from the village of Wadera and [illegible]t the vicinity by praying unceasingly for three [illegible]rs. He did as he felt. The days passed off [illegible] hopes remaining yet unfulfilled. The god appa-[illegible]remaining still unpropitiated, he thought that [illegible]ould make an offering of his blood, which was sure [illegible]ing him into the good graces of the Maha Dev. [illegible] this view he inflicted a wound of two inches on the [illegible]side and let the blood flow at the foot of the god. [illegible]also cut his windpipe letting the blood flow like [illegible]. Finding the god still obdurate, and that there [illegible]o chance of his ever being propitiated he wisely, [illegible]t too late, bandaged the wounds, but being in a [illegible] exhaustion could not rise from the place. [illegible]ars after this the officiating priest of the tem-[illegible]ast have gone to some sumptuous feast, [illegible]ol shift for himself, returned, when he [illegible]h well nigh distracted him. [illegible] fellow in a death struggle. [illegible]mself could for the man he [illegible]ances and the fonzdar. The [illegible]al man who dressed and [illegible] the man was too weak to [illegible]ed the fonzdar that he [illegible], but that he had per-[illegible]then was taken to the [illegible]*Rathiawar Times.*

[illegible]AMA MEMORIAL [illegible]assisting and [illegible]s triennial [illegible]Ben-[illegible] I have consulted nine doctors, and none gave [illegible] except by stimulants. Eventually a friend [illegible]d Clements Tonic, and after a continued [illegible]remedy my health was much improved. [illegible]us for some months, and now I enjoy [illegible]an I have known for years; I am able [illegible]ployment, and never feel ill or sick, and [illegible]at had I not used your remedy that I [illegible]o have occupied a premature grave. [illegible]is letter if of service; for as Clements [illegible]my strength I am naturally grateful.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week, ending 12th April, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 4 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 11 inches, on same date, last year. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Spring crops flourishing. Preparations for kharif crops continue. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Crops fair. Reaping of early crops continues. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock unhealthy in two talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting almost over. Wheat damaged in three talukas. Cattle in poor condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts observed in one taluka; no damage caused. Rabi harvest continues.

Thar and Parkar.—Oil-seed harvest completed, and out-turn good. Fodder very scarce.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 9th April.)—Cotton picking nearly completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi harvest almost completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 9th April.)—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking progressing, and wheat reaping over. Prospects good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Broach.—Standing crop in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat and jowari in progress. Prospects of cotton fair, and of other crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking almost completed. Prospects and probable out-turn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Threshing of bajri, jowari, tur, wheat, gram, and other grains, and preparations for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Sinnar, Chandwad and Dindori. Progress in other talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains rising in Yeola Taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 6° warm on 6th, 5° warm on 7th, 4° warm from 8th to 11th, and 3° warm on 12th. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 6th, and from 8th to 11th: wind normal on 7th and 12th.

Thana.—Reaping of rabi crops finished. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Harvest almost completed in all talukas. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops almost completed.

Poona.—Rain in Baramati, 59 cents. Rabi harvest almost completed. Land being prepared for the next season in some villages of the Junnar, Indapur and Purandhar talukas and petha Mulsi of the Haveli Taluka. Sowing of hundi-jowari crops in progress in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Prospects and probable out-turn of crops vary from bad to indifferent. Fodder and water-supply insufficient throughout the district. Prices steady. Number of people on relief-works, on Sirur-Khedgaon Road, 42, Nira Canal clearances, 205, Tank at Warwand, in Taluka Bhimthadi, 406. Tank at Dhakala, in taluka Bhimthadi, 111; total, 764.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in parts. Land being prepared for next season. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 9th April.)—Rain in Sholapur, 3, Barsi, 1, Paadharpur, 11, and Malsiras, 18 cents. Lands being prepared for the next season in all talukas. Sowing of hundi-crops in progress in Malsiras Taluka. Prospects and probable out-turn of crops are on the whole, fair. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. Scarcity of water in Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in all talukas except Pattan and and petha Khandala. Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Preparation of ground for next crop in progress. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Karad, Valva, Khanapur, Mann, Khatav, Tasgaon, and Khandala. Prices stationary. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum 50 cents in Badami, minimum 1 cent in Indi; from 5 to 33 cents in other talukas. Weather cloudy and sultry. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water-supply insufficient, except near streams and rivers. Fodder deficient. On Professional Agency relief-work in Badami Taluka, 108 adults and 12 children employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 26 cents; total 1 inch 52 cents; during week in Chikodi 1 inch 55 cents, Athni 55 cents, Gokak 1 inch 20 cents, Parasgad 1 inch 11 cents, Sampgaon 92 cents, Khanapur 37 cents. Cotton picking nearly completed. Ground being prepared for next season. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 talukas and of drinking water in parts of 3 talukas. Cattle diseased. On professional Agency work in Gokak expenditure Rs. 288, and in Athni, Rs. 70. Numbers on one Civil Agency work in Parasgad, during week ending 30th March, 1,499. Number on Civil Agency work in Navalgund, during week ending 2nd April, 1,678. Number on Board Professional Agency works in Navalgund, on 9th, 598, on Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund 73.

Kanara.—Preparation of ground for monsoon crop and sugarcane sowings continue.

Rajkot.—Threshing of wheat in some places and cultivation of land for next monsoon in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Scarcity of fodder in Kadi Division and of water at Bet.

A MAN named Stiassny has been arrested by the Paris police charged with assuming the title of official commissioner of the Chicago Exhibition in France in order to swindle people. He had his office, says a Paris correspondent, in a house in the Rue Louis le Grand, where he issues a weekly paper, the "Bulletin de l'Exposition Universelle de Chicago." He pretended to be empowered to sell space in the Exhibition, and succeeded in obtaining money from several applicants. He offered the use of a stand there for twelve hundred pounds, and a panel to advertise upon for forty pounds. He represented that no application would be entertained unless the money was paid in advance. One of his victims having telegraphed to Chicago an inquiry about Stiassny, received the reply that he was a swindler. The news of his arrest has already caused a number of complaints to reach the police. His embezzlements amount to at least four thousand pounds.

BEWARE of the man who tells you of his wife's faults. Beware of the woman who announces to you that life is without flavour, and that if she had only met you before she did John, well—then, of course, it would have been different. Beware of the man, and woman, too, who always wants to borrow a little change. Beware of the people who are always inviting you to dine with them generally and never specially. Beware of the milk that is heavenly in its blue and spiritual in its thickness. Beware of losing your temper in hot weather. Beware of the girl with the one white lock, with painted eyes and a bodice out low, which she wears on the street. Beware of the vulgar things, words and people, as you would of the gentleman in black and red, for vulgarity and sin are first cousins. Beware of your physical condition, don't forget that the human body is the most delicate and wonderful piece of mechanism in the world. No invention of the most subtle brain can bear comparison with it on any particular. In a healthy body, all functions are performed instantly, and unconsciously, but where any organ is impaired or debilitated, various signs are noticeable, especially in the early stages of disease. Afterwards, when the complaint has made more progress, the symptoms are not so pronounced owing to the increasing nervous prostration and debility; if proper treatment is adopted in the first stages of disease a restoration of lost vitality soon takes place—if neglected, rapid decline takes place, and life is ruthlessly sacrificed. The greatest danger lies in the prevalence of many well-known signs—headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, tired aching limbs, and such pains are so very common that people attach but little importance to them, they are consequently frequently neglected, and the patient's life is sacrificed unless timely aid is rendered. An early use of Clements Tonic is essential in all such cases. This remedy acts directly on the various organs that govern human life, it quickens the appetite, aids digestion, stimulates the liver and kindneys, preserves tissue and forms new bone, muscle and blood, and entirely rebuilds shattered constitutions, no matter by what means debilitated. Mr. W. H. Rose, Brisbane (Q), writes under date May 24th,—"I gratefully acknowledge publicly the great restoration effected in my general state of health by the use of Clements Tonic; for years I have been in a state of extreme debility owing to residence in tropical climates hardship and exposure, sometimes being confined to bed for three months at a time, suffering tortures no pen can describe. I have consulted nine doctors, and none gave me except by stimulants. Eventually a friend recommended Clements Tonic, and after a continued use of this remedy my health was much improved. I have used it for some months, and now I enjoy better health than I have known for years; I am able to resume employment, and never feel ill or sick, and I say that had I not used your remedy that I should have occupied a premature grave. You are at liberty to publish this letter if of service; for as Clements Tonic has restored my strength I am naturally grateful.

REPUDIATION OF AN INFANT MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

SHERINBAI *vs.* CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE MUSSALLAWALLA.

(Concluded from our yesterday's paper.)

THERE is nothing in the Parsee Marriage Act providing for legitimizing invalid marriages, and the legislature could not have intended that such marriages should be treated as invalid and the issue of such marriage illegitimate. On the other hand, the proceedings of the framers of the Act distinctly show, that there was not the least intention of preventing such marriages, and more than that of declaring them invalid when once solemnized. It is true that the parties to a contract of marriage are the persons marrying, and not their parents or guardians, but the marriage contracts of minors are entered into not by the minors themselves, but by their parents, or rather through their parents, or brought about by the parents. The Legislature learnt this from certain Sections of the Draft Bill framed, and submitted by the leading members of the Parsee community, and representations made by them, but still it did not think proper to allow the marriages of children of a particular age, and to prohibit the marriages of children under that age. The Legislators could have fixed a minimum marriageable age of a Parsi child, if they wished to do so, but they did not wish to interfere with the custom of infant-marriages which "obtained so largely and prevailed so long" as declared by the Honourable Mr. Anderson. It is with a view to allow child-marriages to continue and at the same time to supply the want of capacity, in young people of the discretion necessary for entering into the marriage contract, that the consent of the parents is rendered necessary by the Legislature. The law requires the consent of the marrying parties if of proper age, and of their guardians when they are under age. To adopt the plaintiff's contention would be to require a further consent of the child, who is not legally competent to give a consent in addition to the parents' or guardian's consent, which the law has always considered sufficient and also to return 459, or at least, 218 marriages out of 495 solemnized during the last 23 years, into invalid ones and to declare the issues of those marriages illegitimate when the Legislature did not prohibit infant-marriages, but, as a matter of fact, recognized the existence of them and allowed them to continue. It should be presumed that the Legislature had in view all the incidents and circumstances under which child-marriages were taking place, and could not have thought that the child's consent was necessary in addition to the father's or guardian's consent to make the marriage valid. Under these circumstances, and for the reasons, I am of opinion that the meaning of Section 3 is, that if the guardian of the marrying party under the age of 21 consent to the marriage by bringing it about and signing the marriage certificate, the marriage is a valid one, quite irrespective of the age of the marrying party, and that the law did not intend any further consent necessary to supplement the consent of the parent or guardian. The plaintiff's learned pleader contends that the custom of infant-marriages is inconsistent with the Section 3, referred to above, and says that the argument is borne out by the insertion in the Act of *Ashirwad* ceremony, which presupposes intelligence and capacity to consent. I am unable to concur in the view taken by the learned pleader that the custom of infant-marriages is inconsistent with the provisions of Section 3. I think that, when the *Ashirwad* ceremony took its birth among the Parsis of old times, little children might not have married, but that was not the case, when the Act was passed in 1865. When the Act was passed, the marriages of little children were in vogue, and the words "*Ashirwad*" ceremony did not mean in the eye of the leading Parsi gentlemen, who prepared the Draft Bill, the ceremony of marriage of a grown-up child, who had sufficient power of understanding the ceremony and of giving an intelligent consent as appears from the Draft Bill address, and the custom of child-marriages proved to exist by the evidence of witnesses examined in this case. Let us see what the Legislature did, with regard to infant-marriages when the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was passed in 1865. The Law Commission appointed by Government to enquire and report, declined to insert Sections 1, 2, 3, and 19 of the proposed Draft Bill. The Section "1" was to the effect that betrothment of Parsis in marriage might be made between parties of whatsoever ages, and in case a party was less than 21 years, he or she was to be represented in the making of the contract by his or her parents or guardians. The Sections 2 and 3 provided that the Panchayet had power to avoid the contract on lawful cause shown and proved, and in case a party was to violate the betrothal or refuse to fulfil it without the Panchayet's permission that party and all persons inciting or assisting him or her, should be liable in damages to the other party. The proposed Section 19 provided that, in case any husband or wife, were married under the age of 21 years, and such marriage was not afterwards consummated, the Panchayet was at liberty to grant divorce on application by either party for any cause appearing just and proper. The Government of Bombay, in their resolution, dated 20th January, 1865, para 6, in forwarding the Commission's Report:—" The Commission would not prohibit such marriages by explicit Legislation, but at the same time it would omit the provisions in the proposed Act, which relate to them, and which are intended to assert and vindicate the duties and obligations arising from such contracts. It would have then to be dealt with in *foro domestico* as it were by the Panchayet. This is, in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor in Council, exactly the proper view." It should be here observed that the contracts which were left to be dealt with in *foro domestico*, as stated above, are not the contracts of marriage solemnized, but the contracts of betrothment to perform marriage at some furure time, stated in Sections 1, 2, and 3. The Commission and Government refused to insert in the Act the provisions regarding betrothment, recognizing the duties and obligations arising from such betrothment, and providing damages or penalty for violating it, and also they refused to give power to the Panchayet to give divorce on the application of any of the parties married before the age of 21 at any time before the consummation of the marriage. The Honourable Mr. Anderson, who was in charge of the Parsi Marriage Bill, declares:—" The Bill does not, I am free to confess, go as far as I could wish to make it more clear, that the Legislature does not approve of such contracts, I will propose, with his Excellency the President's permission, to introduce a new clause to which my Honourable Colleagues have expressed their assent. The Council would not be justified in prohibiting the custom of infant-marriages, which has existed for many years and prevailed so long, but it takes the wiser course of declining to enforce them." The new clause became Sec. 37 of the present Act and runs thus:—" Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit shall be brought in any Court to enforce any marriage between Parsis or any contracts connected with or arising out of any such marriage, if, at the date of the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of 15 years or the wife shall not have completed the age of 14 years." Thus the Legislature did not prohibit, nor did it sanction infant-marriages. It only refused to recognize the contract of betrothment, and the liability and damages resulting from it, and refused to empower the Parsi Panchayet to interfere or give divorce before consummation of a marriage of a person, married before 21 years, on his or her application. It declined to keep the marriage—loose and dependent on the judgment of the Panchayet as was the case before the time of the passing of the Act, 1865—and to make it uniform in the law or custom that was then in force, as to the validity or otherwise of infant-marriages, which were very common among the Parsis. With regard to infant-marriages among Bombay Parsis, the Honorable Justice Scott observes in the case of Peshotan *vs.* Meherbai (I. L. R. XIII. Bom. 302-311) decided three years ago;" I have little doubt infant-marriages were, until lately, common, nor can it be doubted cases still occur. The statistics given me prove the existence of such marriages, though they also prove a strong current of opinion and practice which will gradually restore the older and healthier system of adult marriages. But infant-marriages are still practised and recognized. Convincing testimony is to be found in the statistics given me and again in the proceedings put in which went on before the Parsi Law Commission, a Government Commission of 1864, which produced the Parsi Marriage Act. They have been in common use until recently, and, as a rule, almost a universal rule, the present case being the only known exception, these infant-marriages have been carried out by the parties." The above remarks refer to the custom of infant-marriages prevalent in the Town of Bombay. This case has arisen in the mofussil, where according to the testimony of all the witnesses of the plaintiff, infant-marriages take place in greater numbers, as was the case in Bombay years ago. The evidence thus taken and papers recorded in this case, bear out the above view of the learned Judge of the Bombay High Court in its entirety, and the statistics taken in this case from the marriage registers of Broach for the last 23 years, and the statement of witnesses, who know of the prevalence of the custom among the Pars's at Broach, prove that infant-marriages prevail here to a far greater extent. The address given to the Parsi Law Commission by 85 delegates, sent by the Parsi Law Association, in 1862, contains these words:—" In consequence of the custom of marriages taking place during infancy amongst the Parsi community, it is in some cases necessary or advisable to dissolve the contract long before the married couple arrives at the age of puberty. The Draft Code now submitted to the Commission is based generally on the usages existing and recognized as binding among the Parsi communities of Bombay and the mofussil." Thus it is not satisfactorily shown, that the present marriage is invalid or inoperative, under the religious law of the Parsis, but on the contrary, it is valid under the statute law, and the custom which has obtained the force of law, and such custom has modified the religious law of the Parsis to a certain extent ever since they came in contact with the Hindoos some centuries ago. Now I come to the 4th issue. The plaintiff's pleader argues, that if the Court considers the marriage a valid one, it is a voidable marriage liable to be repudiated according to law, and the plaintiff, has repudiated it long since on attaining the years of discertion. This argument of the learned pleader is inconsistent with his former argument that the marriage contract is void *ab initio* for want of consent on account of the plaintiff's infancy and not voidable. According to the Indian Contract Act, a contract made under the circumstances of this case is not voidable, because when there was no consent as alleged, there was no contract at all. No authority is shown in support of this argument. The Honourable Justice Scott who decided the case of Peshotan *vs.* Meherbai, (I. L. R. XIII. Bom. 302) expressed an opinion that a Parsi's marriage, celebrated during infancy, cannot be repudiated on reaching the age of discretion. He observes:—" The question has never been before raised either if the parties could legally repudiate the contract on reaching the age of discretion. If the English Law is applicable, they could be then repudiated. But English Law is only applicable subject to well-established usage, and I very much doubt whether these marriages which are an established fact in the Parsi community are of such an inchoate probational character as to allow of repudiation. The Parsis have, no doubt, insensibly adopted them from the Hindus around them, and such marriages among Hindus are certainly not probational." The case in which the above opinion was expressed by the learned Judge of the Bombay High Court arose in Bombay and the English Law was applicable to it subject to any established usage but the English Law of marriage and repudiation has no application in the mofussil at all. The defendant is a native of Broach and the marriage was solemnized at Broach, and consequently the suit has arisen in Broach and the English Law cannot be applied to this case. There is nothing in the Parsee Marriage Act (XV. of 1865), and there is no evidence produced to prove the existence of a custom, which allows a Parsi marriage solemnized during a party's infancy, to be repudiated by one of the parties on arriving at years of discretion. No instance is cited except that of Peshotun *vs.* Meherbai referred to above, showing that any party ever asserted the right of repudiating a marriage celebrated during infancy, or that in any case a husband or wife repudiated a marriage successfully. The plaintiff's pleader argues that side by side with the custom of infant-marriages, there was the claim by the Parsi Panchayet, having right to dissolve infant-marriages upon incompatibility of temper, and the court cannot uphold a part of the custom without giving effect to the concurrent remedy. In support of this argument he cannot show a single instance where the Panchayet of Bombay, Broach, or any other place dissolved a marriage contracted or solemnized during infancy, but he shows a bare statement made by Ardeshir Mods. The plaintiff's learned pleader's argument is met by saying that it is not shown that the Parsee Panchayet dissolved infant marriages, and that Section 19 of the proposed Draft Bill was not inserted in the Act, because it was opposed to the principle of the Act and quite incompatible with the object for which the Legislation was undertaken. The Legislature did not think it proper to put down or interfere with the custom or usage of infant-marriages among the Parsis, which prevailed to a large extent and for a long time, but it consolidated and modified the law of marriage, which was not in proper state so as to curtail the power of the Panchayet in respect to marriages and matters connected therewith, make the marriage tie strong and to restrict the giving of divorces, dissolution of marriages, and judicial separation of the married couple on the only grounds mentioned in the Act and no more. Thus the argument has no force. The court is bound to administer the law as it finds it, cannot go beyond the express law and valid custom which are in force to make suitable to a particular case or party. If the law be defective or works hardship it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it, and not the business of the court to interpret it in a different way. For these reasons I am of opinion that the issue against the plaintiff. As the third and fourth issues are decided against the plaintiff, it becomes unnecessary to find on the 5th issue. The Court finds that there was a valid marriage between the parties, and the plaintiff cannot repudiate it under the laws and usages of the Parsis. When she has no right to repudiate the marriage, it is all the same whether she has come and lived with the husband or not come to him at all. Thus it becomes unnecessary to pronounce any opinion on the evidence produced by the plaintiff to show that she has never gone to Broach to live with the defendant and that she has never accepted the marriage, but repeatedly repudiated it and declared it to be null and void, ever since she attained the age of discretion, and the evidence adduced by the defendant, that she came to Broach and lived for about a year, as his wife, when she was 15 years of age. The learned pleaders on both sides have so ably argued the point, and reviewed the evidence that although the evidence is voluminous and lengthy, I was sure to come to the right conclusion paying attention to the nice points, brought to my notice, from the mass of evidence, collected in the case. I need not go into the evidence which is not likely to benefit the plaintiff, on the face of the findings on the 3rd and 4th issues, which are unfavourable to her. Thus the plaintiff has failed to show, that the marriage is void, and is consequently not entitled to the redress she claims. For these reasons I dismiss the plaintiff's suit with costs.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the sitting yesterday.

A RE-TRIAL: "FORGING A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE.—Kesrimul Churchand, a Nusseerabad Marwaree, was again placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 22nd January last, attempted to pass a forged currency note of the Calcutta Circle for Rs. 500 as genuine; for having fraudulently used as genuine a forged document, &c. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Russell conducted the defence.

It will be remembered that the prisoner was tried at the present Sessions before his Lordship and another common jury, five of whom were for a conviction, while four were for an acquittal. His Lordship, feeling himself unable to accept the verdict, ordered a trial which, commencing on Wednesday last, was closed yesterday.

The evidence having been concluded, and the counsel finished their addresses to the jury, his lordship briefly summed up the case. The jury after an absence of forty minutes unanimously found the prisoner guilty of both charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said:—Kesrimul Harchund, there can be no doubt whatever on the evidence that you are guilty of the offences with which you have been charged, and which are of so serious a nature that the maximum punishment for them is transportation for life. The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for a period of six years.

The Sessions were then adjourned for the Easter holidays, to 10 a.m., on Tuesday next.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 2nd Competition for the "Bunder Challenge Cup" was fired at Coorla, yesterday, with the following results:—

Rank and Names.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Grand Total.
Cr-Sergt R Thomas, B V R	29	32	30	91
Sergt-Instr Sergeant, B R & C I	28	28	31	87
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	26	31	29	86
Lieut F W English, B V R	24	33	28	85
Vol E W Pyrke, B V R	22	27	31	80
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	22	29	29	80
Sergt A Ashdown, G I P R	24	28	28	80
Sergt C B Robinson, B V R	28	26	24	78
Sergt J Keess, B V R	28	29	20	77
Vol W Whitehead, G I P R	24	29	23	76
Civilian W Sergeant, B I C	27	23	23	76
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V R	26	27	22	75
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, B V R	23	30	20	75
Vol M Mullen, B V R	27	21	26	74
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V R	23	28	19	70
Sergt W Fry, G I P	15	28	25	68
Sergt-Major J Beckering, B V A	22	18	11	51
Gunner A Bond, B V A	21	17	6	44
Vol F E Otto, B V R	22	20	retired	42

The 13th Spoon Competition was also fired yesterday as follows:—

Rank and Names.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Grand Total.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	29	32	61
Lieut F W English, B V R	33	28	61
St-Instr Sergeant, B R & C I R V	32	29	61
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	31	29	60
Vol E W Pyrke, B V R	27	31	58
Sergt-Major J H Dawning, B V R	29	29	58
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R V	29	28	56
Vol W Whitehead, G I P R V	29	23	52
Sergt W Fry, G I P Rifles	25	26	51
Sergt C B Robinson, B V R	26	24	50
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, B V R	30	20	50
Vol M Mullen, B V R	26	23	49
Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, B V R	27	22	49
Sergt J E Keess, B V R	29	20	49
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V R	29	18	47
Vol M T Mullen, B V R	21	24	45
Sergt-Major J Beckering, B V A	18	11	29
Gunner A Bond, B V A	17	6	23
Vol F E Otto, B V R	20	retired	20

LADY REAY FUND.

THE subjoined statement of accounts is forwarded to us for publication:—

	Rs.	Cts.
By the amount of subscriptions	12,949	
By interest	454·47	
	Rs.	13,403·47
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To cost of printing and engrossing the address	228·50	
To cost of the host, £300 at 1/5-16	4,099·64	
To cost of freight and packing same	104·06	
To cost of landing charges on same and the erection of the pedestal	331·63	
To Messrs. Hamilton & Co., cost of a silver casket	1,410	
To cost of insurance on same to London.	4·25	
To balance handed over for investment to Mr. E. M. Slater, the hon. treasurer, "Cama Hospital Endowment Fund"	7,225·39	
	Rs.	13,403·47

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... April 20th, 10h. 51m. a.m.
New Moon..... 27th, 2h. 37m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 15	GOOD FRIDAY. Christian Convention, Y. M. C. A.	5 43	6 17	0 36 m	7 04 m	1 20 a	7 34 a
Sat. 16	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Christian Convention, Y. M. C. A. Departure of the English Mail for Europe, 5 p.m.	5 42	6 17	1 1	7 29

IAL SHORT ERTISEMENTS.

...ses Advertisements is as follows:—Not ... Rs. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No ...ements are admitted under this scale.

...D-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.— ...ls Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 ...mard with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice ...ons, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for ...amental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS ... Bombay and Poona.

...UBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, ... Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table ...ovels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at ...ry prices.

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BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. MALONEY'S Furniture, &c., &c., at Colaba, on TUESDAY, 19th inst.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY is CLOSED TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ENGINEER just returned from England would be glad to hear of appointment; extended experience in Shop Management with native labour, also Steam Engines, Millwright work, and General Engineering. First Class B. O. T. certificates, no objection to go up-country. Can furnish most satisfactory certificates of character and abilities and give local reference. Apply to "B," care of this Office.

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IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms supervision, repairs and erections of Ice Machines. Apply to "F. C. E.," 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—A comfortable House, suitable for one or two Bachelors, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, LARGE COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 8 Bed and 4 Sitting Rooms, Room suitable for Billiard Room, Conservatory, large grounds, &c., For particulars apply Lt.-Col. BREWSTER, Beech Holme, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, or Lt. BREWSTER, R. A., Bolarum.

AT NASSIK.—Piano, Standard Indian Square, by Schiedmayer and Scehne. New; last year; and in perfect tune. Cover case and Piano Stool. Cost in Bombay Rs. 820. Open to offers owner going home. Apply "Salamander," care of this Paper.

MATCHLESS STEEL TRUNKS for SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row, below Sir Dinshaw Petit's Office. Apply to the AGENT.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL, well-known, most central, very close to Public offices, Library, &c. Visitors may rely on Mr. De SOUZA'S well-served Table.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of Government House, and all the Public Buildings

[redacted]L, MAHABLESHWAR. ...or Gentlemen and Ladies

[redacted]—Situated on best ...nly 5 minutes' walk from ... Lodging excellent; under ...European ... for Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MORNING CLASSES FOR STUDENTS of the IV., V., VI. and VII. Standards at GOWALIA TANK ROAD by an Experienced U. G. SECLANGS, French and Persian. Terms moderate. Apply "102." care of this Paper.

SIMLA JAMS for SALE for cash, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY, Re. 1-12; CAPE GOOSEBERRY and APRICOT, Re. 1-10, per 2 lb. tin.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were 61,57,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer. 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SIROFF, Pickot Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 22" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mounted Rs. 20. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburg. Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 6, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Jer. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Syndicate invite APPLICATIONS for one of the two annual GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 20th of June, 1892. For further information see Notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 18th February, 1892, Part II.

By Order.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S
RECEPTION ROOM IN RAMPART ROW

IS fitted with the most approved appliances for Testing the Sight, utilized by a novel method patented by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is specially designed to ensure accuracy, while promoting the comfort of visitors under examination. After this has been done and the necessary measurements noted.

Lawrence and Mayo's specially adapted Spectacles can be prepared accordingly, and may, therefore, be depended upon to meet the particular requirements of each individual case.

The distinction between the above methods of practical Ophthalmic Opticians, and those of the mere vendor of Spectacles, is obvious. The latter imports them for sale, and his object is achieved when he has induced the customer to buy; any glaring unsuitability becomes the occasion of ingenious apology or persuasion; the smart salesman sees superior to such a trifle as the jeopardy of his customer's eyesight, if he even understands the danger, and the cost of any alteration, must come directly off his profit. The practical Optician, on the other hand, first ascertains the defect, and, if it depends on the refraction, prepares the proper glasses to correct it. Both indeed work for the professional Oculist though in different ways; one makes Patients for him, the other makes the Spectacles for his Patients.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Applainces, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
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Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
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TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS

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Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

OUR weekly report closes a day earlier than usual owing to to-morrow being Good Friday. The demand for Cotton since last Friday has been intermittent; but on one or two days considerable purchases have been made by shippers, and, to a less extent, by local spinners, while prices have further advanced. There has not been much movement in the Wheat and Seed Markets; and the feeling in both has been generally steady but with business upon only a moderate scale. Exchange, after advancing ¼d. above last Friday's quotations, has latterly taken a downward course again, and rates this evening are the same as they ruled a week ago both for Bank and Private Paper. Government Paper is 3-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freights have been quiet but steady at reduced rates, with not much business passing. The Import Market is unchanged on the whole, though a hardening tendency in rates is noticeable in some directions.

MONEY.—A decrease in the Cash Balance of rather more than was shown at the close of the preceding week, at 14½ lakhs, making the balance stand at 133½ lakhs, was disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued at the beginning of the week; but the figures given pointed to some further diminution in the trade demand for Money on the whole, notwithstanding that for a time in the week covered by the Return a little more enquiry for ready accommodation was apparent. Private Deposits were, on Saturday evening, in about the same position as at the end of the previous week; and though loans had increased a little, Bills discounted, on the other hand, had diminished considerably, the net falling off in trade requirements having been represented by some 8 lakhs, the Cash Balance owing its reduction on the present occasion, to withdrawals of Government Deposits. No change has been made in the Bank's rates this afternoon, and the minimum is, therefore, still 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened again very firm on last mail day for ready and forward Mercantile Bills, three months' sight Credits having been quoted at 1s. 3d., at which a little business was done for April-May delivery; then at 1s. 3 13-32d. for April and the 6th May. The rate then advanced to 1s. 3 7-16d., which, however, was purely nominal, as nothing further came out, and, at the close, there were more buyers than sellers for May delivery at 1s. 3 3-8d. For Bank Paper, as usual on mail day, the demand was small and the market closed quiet. On Monday, Saturday's closing rates were quoted, and a moderate amount of Credits was placed on the basis of 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight for April, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for May delivery. A small amount of Telegraphic, at 1s. 3½d. was also done; but this rate could not be repeated, and later on in the day, rates weakened 1-32d. all round, without, however, bringing out any more sellers, though Bank Paper was in moderate request at 1s. 3½d., which also eventually was not obtainable, and the market closed quiet. On Tuesday, the market opened 1-32d. lower than Monday's closing quotations, and there was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but rates were not maintained, and gradually fell 1-16d.; while in Private Paper, no Bills coming out, rates receded 1-16d., without, however, attracting sellers, and the feeling was weak, at closing. A weaker feeling was noticeable at opening yesterday, at 1s. 3⅜ to 5-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a moderate demand springing up for the former, and no Merchants' Bills coming out, rates gradually receded 1-32d., at which reduction few Bills were offered, and the market closed weak. To-day, the market opened slightly easier, and would have remained quiet during the day; but a few Gold sellers appearing, the Banks hardened their rates in consequence; but very little business was offering either way, and the market closed quiet, not to reopen till Monday, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 1-8d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3⅛d.
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.
Francs 3 do.	1·91.
Do. 6 months' sight	1·62½

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 13th April, 1892	Rs. 1,07,94,609
Silver received during the week	„ 25,27,000
	Rs. 1,33,21,609
Less New Coin paid during the week	„ 16,00,000
	Rs. 1,16,31,609
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„ 1,00,00,000
	Rs. 2,16,36,609
Last week	„ 1,83,82,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was active at the close of last week at some little advance in rates, Fours for Money having been quoted at 107½; at the same rate for the next settlement; and at 107 1-16d. for the May account, with buyers for the near account, and these were the closing rates on Saturday evening; with 104½ nominally quoted for the other denomination. On Monday the market was weak and declining, and Fours receded 3-16 to ¼ per cent. both for Money and Account. By the early afternoon, quotations had become 107 for cash; 106⅞ for this month's settlement; and 106⅞ for the April account; but a further decline was established before closing, the cash price leaving off at 106⅝; with 4½ per Cents. at 104, nominal. On Tuesday the feeling was weak, but no further decline from yesterday evening's rates took place. On the contrary, towards the close an advance of 1-16 per cent., was established, rates closing at 106 15-16 for Fours for cash; 106⅞ for the next settlement; and 106⅞ for the May account. The market was steady throughout the day yesterday, at Tuesday's final rates for Fours of 106 15-16 for cash, and 107 7-8 for the settlement at the end of this month, 106 7-8 having also been named for the May account, and at the close an advance of 1-16 per cent. was quoted, the price for Money leaving off at 107; with 103⅞, nominal, quoted for 4½ per cents. To-day the market has been steady at an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent., closing rates for Fours this evening being 107⅛ for cash; 107 1-16 for this month's settlement; and 107 3-16 for the May account, but with sellers in the most distant position. 4½ per Cents. leave off 104¼, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. higher at 114. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 104.

SHARES.—Not much has been passing in this market since the date of our last weekly report; and the movement which has taken place in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip has as often favoured sellers as buyers. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we have now to note an advance of Rs. 45 in Central India; of Rs. 20 in Sholapore; of 15 each in Queen and Ripon; and of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Luckmidas, and Empress. Morarji Gokaldas, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 60; Khatao Munconji, Rs. 30; Framji Petit, Rs. 25; New Great Eastern, Rs. 20; and Manockji Petit, Western India, and Presidency, Rs. 10 each. In Press Shares, New Berar have advanced Rs. 5; Munmar, and Prince of Wales have declined Rs. 10 each; Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue; Bombay Ice have advanced Rs. 3; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 7½. In Banks, Bank of Bombay share are Rs. 2½ higher, National are Rs. 3 up.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The position of the market for *Grey Goods* has not changed either way during the past week. Being confident of replacing their stock on advantageous terms, dealers on this line are selling at current rates. Stocks are much the same as before. Light-weights of *Bleached Goods* are hardening in value, and there is a good demand in this direction. *Turkey Red Dyed* and *Printed Goods* are the same as last week, *Local Goods* are in limited enquiry at current rates; but these are hardly maintained. Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have amounted to about 3,700 packages; those of *Local Goods* to some 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on last Monday, aggregated 28,000 bales, with Exchange at Hongkong, at Rs. 220. This is very encouraging; besides which Cotton is up in China buyers have, under these [illegible] operated freely, at an advance of 1-1[illegible] while spinners are asking higher rat[illegible] for the week are put down at 5,000 [illegible] market closed steady, with an enq[illegible] China Markets, at previous quotations.

METALS.—There has been an advanc[illegible] per cwt. in the price of *Copper*, but [illegible] has been quiet in tone with only a s[illegible] business passing. *Yellow Metal* is [illegible] rise of 4 annas per cwt. with a mod[illegible] *Iron* has also been taken to a moderat[illegible] the basis of previous rates, in a steady

COAL.—Sales have been reported du[illegible] week of Nixon's Navigation, April shipmen[illegible] at Rs. 18 per ton; and of Powell's Duffryn, for the same shipment, at Rs. 17 per ton; and Davison's West Hartley, in the same position, has been offering at Rs. 16 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market closed firm last week, at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but with only a small business passing. On re-opening on Monday, however, an active demand, especially from exporters, set in, and a large business was done at a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in a strong market, and next day the market was still firm, and prices were Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher, but only a moderate business was done. Thereafter, inquiry from the Mills almost ceased and less was doing for export; but the feeling remained steady, the only change in rates having been a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 4 in Broach. Purchases for export have aggregated about 9,000 bales of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Broach, and Bengals; while the Mills have taken less than half that quantity, chiefly in Oomra varieties and Bengals. This evening the market closed firm, with prices Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 higher than they ruled a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 68,000 bales against 70,000 bales received the week preceding, and 59,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. The falling off in Arrivals this season compared with last is rather less than it was a week ago at 443,000.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool *via*, Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Rs. per Cwt. & Engineering.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 161	3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 146	2 27-32d.
Do. Good	„ 124	2 3d.
Broach Fine	„ 180	3 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 172	3 11-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	„ 152	3 1-16d.
Do. Good	„ 149	2 29-32d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	„ 167	3d.
Do. Fully Good do.	„ 157	2 15-16d.
Do. Good do.	„ 152	3d.
Belatee Fine	„ 160	3d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 150	2 15-16d.
Oomra Fully Good	„ 162	3 3-32d.
Do. Good	„ 157	3 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	„ 162	3 3-32d.

The Arrivals of new cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92.	Season 1890-91.
	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	217,000	298,700
Berar	229,500	273,500
Barsi and Nuggur	59,000	78,000
Bengals	84,200	268,000
Hingunghat	2,000	20,800
Persian and Sind	15,700	20,000
Broach	115,500	130,000
Dhollera	71,500	147,000
Compta & Dharwar	600	2,000
Total	795,000	1,238,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1892	1891	1890
	Bales	Bales	Bales
For six days	68,556	58,463	83,775
From 1st Jan. to 13th April	753,980	1,073,385	1,085,602
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For six days	21,668	28,745	26,219
From 1st Jan. to 13th April	535,461	490,069	704,622
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For six days	14,010	3,021	1,871
From 1st Jan. to 13th April	81,845	39,085	23,267

WHEAT was steady in tone, with a moderate business passing, at the close of last week; and the same feeling prevailed on the re-opening of the market on Monday, but *Pessy* and *Delhi* were quoted half to one anna per cwt. higher, other descriptions being unchanged. Thereafter, the tone of the market was firm, but with transactions still upon only a moderate scale, and prices without further change.

SEEDS.—This market became quiet at the beginning of the week, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* gave way in value ¼ to 1 anna per cwt.; and on Tuesday there was a further decline of ¼ anna in *Linseed*; but *Rapeseed* advanced one anna per cwt. No further change took place, the feeling remaining steady, but with transaction upon a moderate scale. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0	„
„ Cawnpore	„ 6-8-6 to „ 6-9-0	„
„ Red	„ „ 6-2-0 to „ 6-4-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 41-8-0 to „ 43-0-0	per candy
„ Mixed	„ 37-8-0 to „ 41-0-0	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for six days	333,675	349,975	154,944
do. from Jan. 1 to April 13	2,800,991	2,464,207	1,321,645
Linseed for six days	181,231	216,499	120,261
do. from Jan. 1 to April 13	1,842,652	2,050,524	935,565
Rapeseed for six days	102,852	51,555	64,974
do. from Jan. 1 to April 13	305,774	477,664	494,007
Gingelly Seed for six days	24,310	19,539	18,491
do. from Jan. 1 to April 13	772,093	844,214	536,217

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for six days	207,804	212,702	23,783
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th April	2,732,305	1,744,896	891,649
Linseed for six days	169,301	38,745	66,862
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th April	1,432,222	1,039,161	614,546
Rapeseed for six days	50,381	9,024	23,307
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th April	145,155	249,298	336,239
Gingelly Seed for six days	16,071	85,103	5,379
do. from 1st Jan. to 13th April	736,360	638,113	496,452

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Good Friday, 15th April.
6-45 a.m.—Matins and Anti-Communion.
9 a.m.—Litany and Address to Children.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—"The Three hours' Agony."
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Easter Eve.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Easter Day.
6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).—Hymns 134, 127 and 294.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 133 and 134.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Anthem.—If we believe that Jesus died—No. 34.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Easter Monday, Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10-15 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Easter Day.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 134, 125 and 127.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 133, 137 and 232.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Easter Eve.
8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe.
Easter Day.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Matins (Choral).
6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Gardner.
Alms for Church Repairs.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Good Friday.
7-30 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. (Parade service.)
Hymns 105, 107, and 108.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service and Address.
Hymns 332 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns, 119, 122, and 123. "The Story of the Cross."
Offertories for the "European and Eurasian Poor Fund."
Easter Eve.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
6 p.m.—First Choral Evensong of Easter.
Easter Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Processional Hymn 134.
Choral Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service.)
Hymns 135 and 136.
Recessional 125.
6 p.m.—Processional Hymn 134.
Choral—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Bunnett.
Anthem, "This night Flight my heart to Thee," (Costa.)
Hymns 136 and 140.
Recessional 133.
Offertories for the "Indo-British Institution."

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Good Friday.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Easter Day.
9 a.m.—H. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 43, 3, tune 388. "Invocation."
Hy. 16,—1st tune; 28, 2nd tune.
Hy. 65,—2nd tune; 347,—2nd tune.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Easter Sunday, 17th April.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 178, 180 and 184.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 183, 185 and 187.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Co[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SBORNE TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

to will be released from jail in a ...g to her delicate state of health.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

News from Rio states that the Province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, having an area of nearly seven hundred square miles, has seceded from the Brazilian Federation.

TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Troopship Himalaya has arrived at Portsmouth.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE WASHINGTON BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.

The Agricultural Bureau has replied angrily to the charge brought against it by the St. Louis Cotton Exchange regarding the March report on the crops which, it affirms, is quite accurate.

INVESTITURE OF THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, APRIL 14.

Eyoub Pacha to-day read the Sultan's Firman, vesting Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt, and also read the Sultan's telegram conferring on him the administration of the Province of Sinai.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, APRIL 13.

The state of siege lately proclaimed here has been raised.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.

...asury to-day purchased 420,000 ounces of ...6·48 to 86·60.

...ERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

...rpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats ...

...hollers	3⅛
...chester Market has been quiet.	
...ge on India, 30 days' sight.....	1
...r cent. Consols for account.....	96⅛
...ent. French Rentes	96¼
...cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
...r cent.	98
...cent. Sterling Loan	108
...ilver	39 7-16

DACOITY IN PIMPRI.

...OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 14.

...acked a Marwari's house, in ...luka, on the 10th instant. ...the dacoits who hurled stones ...e fired and wounded one dacoit ...of arrest, in return wounded a ...ith his sword. Mr. Kennedy, ... Police, has proceeded to the ...

...Y ARMY ORDERS.

...Infantry—Surgeon-Captain Street, ...ral duty, to officiate in medical ...geon-Captain Herbert, I. M. S., ...e Civil Department, or until ...

...e to Army Order No. 479 of the ...ian, it is notified that Captain G. ...kshire Light Infantry, has been ..., at the regimental depot, in place ... being medically unfit.

...ficers are reported to have passed ...examination in the following ...

...gher Standard—Lieutenant Darley, ...yderabad Contingent; Lieutenant ...ttish Borderers, attached to the 8th ...ate Devlin, 2nd King's Own, R. L ...ani, Lower Standard—Surgeon-Captain ...I. S.; 2nd-Lieutenant S. I. Darley, 2nd ...t.; and 2nd-Lieutenant Wooldridge, ...cshire Regiment.

Higher Standard—Sergeant Digby, Military Works Department.

...rmentioned Officer is reported to have required examination in Hindustani, ...o the Lower and Higher Standards, ...o provisions of clause 78, India Army ...1890:—

...t [Cooke, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad ...

...R. Price, 17th Field Battery, has been ...e to proceed to England for 6 months, ...flairs.

OBITUARY.

...OM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

...on, wife of the editor, "Madras Mail."

...ENLOCK ON THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

...Governor received several addresses at ...ay. In referring to the Madras-Bezwada ...e the Governor said that the Madras ... and the Secretary of State were ready ...; but the Government of India had ...illable. His Excellency hoped that ...ious policy would soon be changed. ... Government had forwarded re- ... to the Secretary of State back- ... Chamber of Commerce, and the ...way Company had asked the Secre- ... to be allowed to complete the line ... debentures. His Excellency hoped ... found possible in that way to ... great work. There had been a ... scarcity and distress in Nellore ... but the Government had taken every ... to relieve the distress. Relief ...chens had been opened wherever re- ... supervision being most carefully ... under the eye of Mr. Clegstoun, who ... experience. His Excellency assured ... from his personal inspection that every- ...being done to carry the people through ... of scarcity. The people were in great ...condition in certain places, in whom the ...nt would take special care. The numbers ...on relief works had been very much less ... Government had reason to expect. He ... as a sign of general prosperity that the ...d been able to hold out so well during ...tracted time of drought and scarcity. ...th-West Monsoon rains fall in time ...e of the Government would soon vanish. ...anxiety himself; and did not believe ...ed have any that the Government ...be able to deal with the subject of ... to that time; but if the South- ...soon failed the Government would ...in graver responsibility. The subject ...eceiving careful attention. In conclu- ... the Governor alluded to the Kistna ...ch with the Godavery Bridge would be ...within two years. The scheme would ...plete till a line was made from Madras ... It appeared to him, he said, a most ... thing that two great important cities, ... and Calcutta, should have waited very ...nd of this century before being joined ...of rail. It is also extraordinary that ...st Railway should be started after the ... of the central 500 miles, out of a ... of a thousand miles sanctioned. His ..., he said, the best wishes of the Madras ... and the sincere desire of the ...ere to see the line constructed. It rested ...Government of India to give the funds ...

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, APRIL 14.

His Excellency was up early this morning and drove to the Takhtsingji Hospital and formally opened the new building, he being accompanied by Mr. Ollivant, attended by Mr. Edgerley and Dr. Martin. He was received at the principal entrance by the Maharajah, his son Prince Bhavsingji, Mr. Proctor Sims, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. Burjorjee, Colonel Hancock, Dr. Barker, Captain Lyde, the Dewan, and other gentlemen, a guard-of-honour of a regimental band being drawn up in the compound. The Maharajah conducted his Excellency over the new building, finishing with the dispensary room, where the Governor made the first pill mass on a marble slab, set in a silver border, presented him by the Maharajah. The Governor afterwards proceeded to a large shamiana erected at the end of the building, where several hundreds of European and Native ladies and gentlemen were assembled. When his Excellency had taken his seat with his Highness on the *dais* Dr. Burjorjee, in medical charge of the State, read an interesting account of the origin and progress of the Medical Department of the State, in which suitable reference was made to the great liberality of the Maharaja in providing the best medical aid for his subjects. Dr. Burjorjee also stated that the new hospital was designed by that eminent architect, Sir William Emerson, and built by Mr. Proctor Sims, the able and energetic Engineer to the State, at a cost of five lakhs of rupees. After the reading of the address his Highness requested the Governor to declare the hospital open, and in doing so thanked him for coming so far in such hot weather to perform the ceremony.

Amidst much applause the Governor complied with the request, and in addressing the assemblage his Excellency alluded to the terms of high commendation, to the generosity, and great kindness of heart his Highness displayed in making such a thorough provision for the needs and comforts of his subjects. Probably, he went on to say, nothing for which he would with more reason be grateful than the progress made in India during the last one hundred years in connection with the recognition by the people of India that the old system of medicine has been surpassed by the system introduced by European doctors. It had taken some time to get over the prejudices of the people, but by degrees common-sense and experience and the practical results of the modern system had shown them how preferable it was in their own interest to trust to European innovations than resort to those who studied the old folklore, which might be admired for the trust and confidence which were demanded of those who pursued it, but which those who had experienced it were somewhat inclined to distrust. By the establishment of fourteen or fifteen dispensaries in various parts of the State and the magnificent institution just opened his Highness has supplied a great want, and his kind consideration for his subjects in doing so was very much to their benefit and redounded greatly to his honour. He was extremely glad that the Maharaja was anxious to encourage his own subjects to take up a course of study which would enable their employment in high positions in his State. Notwithstanding the abuse heaped from many quarters upon the British Government, they had reason to be proud that in British India they had established various Universities and schools, at which gentlemen from all parts of India had been able to obtain positions of confidence, trust, and remuneration in the States they had belonged to, and had thereby encouraged their fellow-subjects to go further afield to pursue a wider course of studies. He hoped in that way the confidence he felt in the stability of the British Government in India will gain an extension, and that it would lead to a wider recognition by the Government's anxiety to do its duty, not only to those subjects in British territory, but all those subjects of Native States in alliance with her Majesty. The Governor, in referring to the passing of the Vaccination Bill, said it had been passed despite all opposition which he thought very unreasonable, and based upon ground he considered quite unsubstantial. He was sure after the passing of the Bill, the people of the Bombay Presidency will be far more secure against small-pox and its terrible effects than when the system was a voluntary one. He sincerely trusted the example of the British Administration set in the Bombay Presidency might by degrees be followed in those Native States bordering on it which had got a greater measure of freedom as regarded administration in that respect than they originally had.

On leaving the hospital his Excellency visited some of the principal buildings and sights of Bhownugger. In the afternoon his Excellency received a visit from the Maharajah and returned the same. He also visited the lines of the Bhownugger Imperial Lancers and saw the new regiment at drill. At night he attended a State banquet, the town being beautifully illuminated in his honour. His Highness submitted the usual loyal toasts at the banquet, and also proposed the health of the Governor. In the course of his speech, the Maharaja said that his Excellency's rule has been marked by a desire to acquaint himself personally with the wants of the country, and with Governors it was a strong sense of justice. His Highness was sure that the Native Chiefs had in him a firm and true friend who would in no way permit any interference with their inherited rights.

The Governor, in responding to the toast of his health, referred to the pleasure it afforded him in visiting the State, which had the advantage of having at the head of its affairs a ruler who had shown the broad-mindedness which his Highness had in calling to his aid a Council composed of gentlemen who so ably advised him, and whose advice he had accepted in many matters of the highest importance. He alluded particularly to the codification of laws of the States, and sincerely congratulated his Highness upon the skilled advice received from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He also spoke of the able advice given by Dr. Burjorjee in medical matters, and the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Proctor Sims. His Excellency then went on to refer at some length to the misstatements made in a certain Bombay paper anent the political significance attaching to his tour in the Kathiawar States. In the course of his remarks, which were loudly applauded, his Excellency repeated what he previously stated. He did not mention the name of the paper in question, because he did not wish to advertise it, but contented himself by denying *in toto* the statements therein contained. His Excellency concluded by proposing the health of his Highness, which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

A GIFT-HORSE may be looked in the mouth under certain circumstances—such is the decision of the Judge of the Leeds County Court. A certain proprietor of a Skating Rink in that city—taking a leaf out of the book of Sir Augustus Harris—lately organised what it is the fashion to call "a great fancy costume carnival," and by way of stimulus to the tasteful invention of his patrons he promised that the wearer of the most original costume should be rewarded with the gift of a watch of the value of £30. The prize was appropriately won by the scene artist of the local Grand Theatre; but the winner was not satisfied, for the watch was valued by a local jeweller at £3 15s. only; hence the appeal to the legal tribunal. No attempt was made by the skating rink proprietor to prove that the jeweller was mistaken in this estimate, nor would the rink proprietor say what he had given for the watch, or swear that it was worth more than £3 15s. The simple defence was that the awarding of prizes was a purely voluntary act," and that the advertisement should not take the giver's estimate too literally. Judge Greenhow, however, took a different view, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for £30.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

LADY-DAY—Quarter-day—Mid-lentday of Catholics—Mi-carême of Parisian laundresses, is a day to inspire many feelings. Jovial feelings in the breasts of landlords, shocking feelings in the hearts of those who are behindhand with their rent, comforting feelings to devout, but fleshly souls whose hunger for the good things of the table is naturally as strong as their hunger after salvation—above all, glorious feelings to those whose weddings like the birds take place at Easter. What more delightful than to begin the new life with the flowers—to spend all the sweet summer time—the fresh dewy mornings, the sunny days, and the cool moonlit evenings in a rapturous love dream—in short, on the bill and coo! Oh, the pity of it. that we are too old, too wide-awake, too much married already, or too short of men to indulge in the experiment. But is age, or wide-awake fulness, or much marriedness a disqualification? The reports of wedding fixtures for the week point to the fact that it is never too late to wed. The engagement of Sir Edward Watkin, of tower and Channel Tunnel fame, to Mrs. Herbert Ingram is authoritatively announced. There is some disparity between the ages of the bride and bridegroom—he is in the seventies, she has passed eighty. But as Charles Dickens says: "What disparity can there be like unsuitability of mind and purpose?" In a wife, fulness of years, coupled with fulness of purse, is no disadvantage to Sir E. Watkin in projecting towers, Channel Tunnels, and railways extensions. If not at eighty-one, when is a woman's mind malleable? It is interesting to note that the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., for Boston, started the *Illustrated London News* with money made out of Paris Life Pills. The pills have kept the paper alive, but Mr. Ingram died in 1860. That the owner of a life pill should die would seem a slight reflection on its merits, if Mr. Ingram had not left a widow who, now at eighty-one, is endowed with sufficient money, pills, and spirit to contemplate another marriage.

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The springtime of life is opening for others besides Sir Edward Watkin. The prophet Harris, whose name and so prominently forward in the life of Lawrence Oliphant, writes lately from Fountain Grove Santa Rosa, California, to his friend Thomas S. Thompson: "I have passed through December, I am in the May-time, conscious that I hold in quickened mind and flesh the final secret, and method, and law, and power, for the resuscitation, the rehabilament, the organic restoration of the nobler multitudes of earth's aged and almost exhausted race! Mr. Harris, who is sixty-eight years old, has just given proof of rejuvenation by marrying. The bride was Miss Jane Lee-Waring, his secretary, aged sixty-four, and for thirty years a member of his community.

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The Salvation Army, with its admirable go-ahead spirit, has instituted a matrimonial agency for its lads and lasses. Its advertisement runs thus: "Safety matches are now made by the Social Wing without sulphur or phosphorus, which will flame without striking. What do you mean? Just this:—That you are unmarried, and do not know where to choose a partner, you can communicate with Colonel Barker, Matrimonial Bureau, 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and he will most probably supply you with just what you want—somebody lovable and good."

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The Salvation Army believes like Tant' Samire in Olive Schreiner's "African Farm" that marriage is the finest thing in the world. "There's nothing like it; nothing—" said Tant Samire. "I've been at it three times, and if it pleased God to take this husband from me I should have another. . . . Not suit every one! If the beloved Redeemer didn't mean men to have wives what did he make women for? That's what I say. If a woman's old enough to marry, and doesn't, she's sinning against the Lord—it's a wanting to know better than Him. What does she think the Lord took all that trouble in making her for nothing? It's evident he wants babies, otherwise why does he send them? Not that I have done much in that way myself," said Tant Samire sorrowfully; "but I've done my best." There's nothing like being married. . . . Now there's that boy there—when we were first married if he only sneezed in the night I boxed his ears; now if he lets his pipe ash come on my milk cloths, I don't think of laying a finger on him. . . . If a woman's got a baby and a husband she's got the best things the Lord can give her; if only the baby doesn't have convulsions. As for a husband, it's very much the same who one has. Some men are fat, and some men are thin; some men drink brandy and some men drink gin; but it all comes to the same thing in the end; it's all one. A man's a man, you know.

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Tant Samire's philosophy is charming—but it would not go down with every one. In the eyes of advanced womankind there is something higher to be aspired to than an infant without convulsions, and husband, who is a man, fat or thin, drinking brandy or gin. Perhaps, also, men's ideals are not exactly reproduced in the Tant Samire type of woman. In the face of the Watkin and Harris marriages it is hard to decide what is the manly ideal. Perhaps, it is not by the beauty of her face, the lightness of her steps, or the sweetness of her voice that woman is judged, but by the fulness and weight of her pocket.

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Marriages are made in heaven—trousseaux in Bond Street—the earthly manufactory often giving more satisfaction in the wear and tear of life. At Redmayne's there are some novelties in underwear to be seen. They have been made ready for a bride whose signature "Phyllis" is embroidered in white on the coral pink and blue frillings of the night dresses, chemises, and drawers. The handkerchiefs, in faint shades of pink, blue, mauve, green, and primrose, have an edge of button hole embroidery and a satin stitch worked "Phyllis" across one corner. Pretty stockings of all shades and patterns, of checks and stripes, are also marked for "Phyllis's" wear, and to those whose soul revolts from darning are the most fascinating of all the show. A slight change has come in sunshades. The new ones have a flounce edged with button hole embroidery and are made in shot satin merveilleux of two colours or shades. The semi-long jackets with a loose Watteau plait are more surprising than pleasing to the unaccustomed eye. It takes some time to get used to a striking change, though the high shouldered cloaks should have prepared us for any enormity.

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Fanfreluche, who describes "the Mode" in *L'Illustration*, says that skirts will be worn plainer, more clinging and trailing. This is made necessary by the greater width and height of the sleeves, and the fulness of the bodices which otherwise would look out of proportion and harmony. The present fashions, like our architecture, might be called renaissance—they are made up of the best bits of various periods. From the Valois epoch we get our bouillonnees sleeves; from the time of Louis XVI. the soft falling berthes; from Louis XV. the rich brocaded trains, ribbons, bow-knots, Watteau plaits, and large buckles. Marie Antoinette has shown us the beauty of soft lace fichus and clinging materials, and from the Empress Josephine we have taken the Directoire coats with large revers pockets, and handsome buttons which are so popular amongst the wearers of tailor-made dresses. But if the fashions of the present day are varied, they require to be chosen with judgment. Picture dresses are very charming when well carried out; but it is questionable whether a plain woman does not make herself plainer by adopting a remarkable style of dress, even if it is any exact reproduction of a historic picture. At the St. James' Theatre last week in the boxes sat a living likeness of Anne of Cleves, and looking at her even the most unsympathetic heart should have pitied poor Henry VIII. for being obliged to fulfil his engagement.

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The Golden Book of India is the title to be given to the volume of biography and statistics which Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., is compiling about the ruling Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and other titled or decorated personages of India. The publishers will be Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and the book will be dedicated, by permission, to the Empress of India.

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We are always told that a man's never a hero to his valet. Can a valet then be a hero in the eyes of his master? The *Figaro* has an article on the characteristics of Lord Dufferin's valet—by report a morose individual, greatly attached to his master's family, but always apprehensive of some evil which is to befall it. When some years ago Lord Dufferin made the acquaintance in Constantinople of M. Robert de Bonnieres, the novelist who has utilized his observations of master and man for the delectation of the Parisian public, he could hardly have contemplated this surprising result of the intimacy. The thirst for personal gossip is as demoralizing as the craving for strong drinks. Minus brandy, men turn to gin, absinthe, spirits of wine. When great men will not be interviewed we must listen to their valets, their laundresses—perhaps even to their dustmen, and their chimney sweeps. *Fin de siecle* style no doubt!

FRANCE is not alone in the popularisation of the telephone. Leaving the United States out of account, Berlin possesses a large number of subscribers than any other city in the world, and in Germany, Switzerland, and in Norway and Sweden, the telephone is in fact becoming a medium of communication among small tradesmen and even among workmen. This, of course, can only be due to the adoption of low tariffs, and in this respect Switzerland probably leads the van. Throughout the confederation the annual subscription is sixty-four shillings, every conversation beyond the number of eight hundred words being charged for at the rate of a half-penny. This allows two or three conversations every day of the year at a charge per diem of a little more than two-pence.

AN UNSPOKEN SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to state, through the medium of your paper, what I intended to say at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 11th instant in reference to the missing Councillor, but which I was unable to do owing to a technical rule of procedure. The matter, it seems to me, is one of public importance, which may be discussed without reference to what passed at the meeting the other day. I think the case presents three important points for consideration.

The competency or otherwise of the Corporation to elect a member as was done on Monday last. 2. The nature and extent of the obligation of the Corporation. 3. The most expedient course to be pursued by the Corporation. With regard to the first point, I may say that the legal opinion circulated among members does not clear that point, in fact it does not touch it at all; it simply deals with the question of the time prescribed by the Municipal Act within which the Corporation can move in such matter.

The Section of the Municipal Act which it is intended to apply to the state of circumstances which have arisen is 34, sub-section 2, para 3, which runs as follows: "If in the case of any election an insufficient number of Councillors are elected, &c. Everything hinges on the interpretation to be put on the word "insufficient" as used in this clause. Looking to the spirit of this section as a whole I venture to say that what has taken place at the University cannot be called insufficient election. An election can be insufficient only when there is an actual deficiency of members elected, *i.e.*, if there are five seats and only three candidates have been elected, the other two either not coming forward or being in any wise disqualified. In the present case there were more than two candidates for two vacancies, and the result of the election was not that one was elected and the other two were not elected, but their election remained indecisive, it was not an insufficient election; if any thing it was a case of an oversufficient election, if one may use such a term, and though the Corporation has the power to fill a vacancy caused by an insufficient election it may fairly be questioned if it has the power to decide upon an indecisive election. Then the question arises how is such a case to be decided? I believe that the Municipal Act supplies an answer. Sub-section (r) Section 28 of the the Bombay Municipal Acts provides for such a tie in the rate-payers' elections by casting lot; again Section 29 provides for a tie in the Justices' election by making a meeting of the Justices compulsory so as to provide for a casting vote of the chairman as in sub-section (b) Section 29. In the cases of the election by the Chamber of Commerce and the University, no such provision seems necessary, as the business especially of the election is conducted at and by regularly constituted meetings as for example the elections of Deans, Syndics, Registrars, &c. The Act does not contemplate the contingency of a tie. The difficulty in the case in question is due more to the inaction of the University than to anything special in the case. But whatever the cause the point certainly does not seem to be free from doubt, and one which might well have been considered and discussed at the Corporation with the view of taking legal opinion thereon. If an opinion has been already taken it was certainly not before the Corporation. Assuming, however, that the Corporation was competent to elect the "missing Councillor" the next point for consideration is the nature and extent of the obligation of the Corporation. The section says the Corporation * * * may appoint a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy or vacancies as the case may be. This distinctly shows that it is more a matter of discretion with the Corporation than of obligation and the subsequent provision, namely, that if the Corporation shall fail within fifteen days after receipt of such information to appoint a person as aforesaid the Commissioner shall appoint another day for holding a fresh election strengthens this view. The question, therefore, receives itself into this, viz., what was the best course to be adopted in this matter. Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Modak (both very deserving and estimable gentlemen whom one would like very much to be in the Corporation) offered themselves for election by the Fellows, but they were subjected to an election (by the Corporation), which they certainly did not expect perhaps did not desire. Again the views which the Fellows of the University apparently took as to the relative claims and merits of the rival candidates seem to differ from the estimate of the Corporation as will be seen from the fact that whereas the Fellows considered Messrs. Modak and Talyarkhan to be of equal merit the result of the election by the Corporation was 22 votes for Mr. Talyarkhan and 14 for Mr. Modak. The very fact of so many candidates coming forward to contest seats in the Corporation shows that the public are waking up to the sense of their responsibility in matters municipal and such a healthy spirit deserves to be encouraged as much as possible. The action of the Corporation in this matter is scarcely calculated to further that object, for, however carefully the Corporation may proceed in the matter, the rejected candidate may feel aggrieved, for though he may resign himself to a failure at the hands of his confreres he may justly complain of such a treatment at the hands of another body. On these considerations I think it would have been a wise and graceful act if the Corporation had resorted to the alternative provided for in the Act, namely, ordering a fresh bye-election.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, April 14. N. N. KATRAK.

DOMESTIC DITTIES.

THE MALI.

Like a toad upon the ground
Do I squat and hop around,
And like him prefer a cool and shady spot;
When the Saheb to office goes
I retire to my repose
And I slumber very sweetly on my cot.

In the chilly early dawn,
You may see me on the lawn,
Dashing water round with fury from a pail;
This destroys the grass I know,
But I always water so,
And I *will*, although the Saheb may rage and rail.

I believe the Saheb is mad,
For he always has a fad
About growing some absurd, outlandish plants;
Very rarely he succeeds;
I mistake the things for weeds,
And I lay the blame on baudicoots and ants.

But if they (by chance) should live,
I the strongest seedlings give
To a friend and brother Mali of my own:
I for "give" should say I "sell".
'Tis a plan which answers well,
For a Mali cannot live on *pay* alone.

Thus the sowers seldom reap,
Though from time to time I keep
Just a few to hinder Saheb from losing heart;
Every month I take in fees
Some additional rupees
As I carry on my private change and mart.

Once I had not interfered,
And the happy Saheb had reared
Some new plants which he exhibited with pride;
I had watered them with care,
Though I knew that they were rare,
'Twould have spared me much annoyance had they died.

Then an order I received,
For a dinner: I was grieved,
But there really were no other flowers to send;
How, I ask you, could *I* know
That the Saheb himself would go
To that meal of which I never hear the end!

Thus although I'm most discreet
With mishaps at times I meet,
For these contretemps and blunders *will* occur:
One can only do one's best
And to Heaven leave the rest;
I am mortal and am liable to err.

L. L. S.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO SIR RAYMOND WEST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday evening, in the Town Hall, to report the proceedings of the managing committee, in reference to the fund raised with a view to a memorial to the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., and to consider the expediency of presenting a farewell address to him on his retirement from the Presidentship of the Society. Dr. Pechey-Phipson was voted to the chair. The Hon'ble Mr. Javerlal Umiashanker Yajnik, honorary secretary to the Society, after reading the notice convening the meeting said that there being some wish expressed by several gentlemen that the services of Sir Raymond West rendered to the Society should be marked and recognised, the managing committee of the Society cordially acquiesced in this wish, and with a view to forward this object, a fund was raised and subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 2,000 were collected. Sir Raymond West had wished that it would be quite in conformity with his desire if this memorial were made in the form of a collection of books for the use of the Society to be purchased from the subscriptions in his name. Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha proposed, and Mr. Sanjana seconded, that the amount raised with a view to a memorial to the Honourable Sir Raymond West be devoted to the purchase for the use of the Society's Library of a collection of standard works in different departments of literature, to be designated "the Sir Raymond West Testimonial" and the selection of such works being made by Sir Raymond West himself. The proposition was carried unanimously. Dr Bhalchandra proposed, and Erwad Jivanjee Jamshedjee Mody seconded, that "a formal address be presented to the Hon. Sir Raymond West before his departure to England, and that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to draw up the address. The committee consisted of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E., Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. J. Griffiths, and the Hon. Mr. Javerlal Umiashanker Yajnik, honorary secretary to the Society. The proposition was carried. On the motion of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, seconded by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, it was resolved that a meeting of the Society be called at an earlier date for the presentation of the address to the Hon. Sir Raymond West. A vote of [illegible] chairwoman terminated the proceedings.

DURING the absence of Mr. K. M. [illegible] privilege leave, Dr. C. Cooke will [illegible] Public Instruction, Gr. I. Old [illegible] First Grade of the Educational Dep[illegible] Mr. J. T. Gunganathwatte will [illegible] Grade of the Educational Department.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Press buildings; and before any real help could be rendered, the whole building was in flames, which continued till all was burnt. The premises contained a valuable stock of printing material, machines' types, &c., and the loss is estimated at Rs. 65,000. The immense quantities of type were soon melted, and ran out one side of the structure in a molten stream for several yards. It is remarkable that the B.-N. Railway Company intended shortly to do away with their Press establishment, which was very costly, and get their printing work done elsewhere; in fact, most of the employes had already received notice that their services would no longer be required. The two chowkedars in charge of the buildings are, I hear, in custody; but nothing has yet been elicited as to the origin of the fire. A few days back a fire broke out in a building used for the purpose of a "Strangers' Home," and the upper story was completely destroyed. Moreover, there have been several petty fires in and about the city of Nagpore since the beginning of the hot weather; and they are not a matter of unusual occurrence, as almost everything is inflammable in the hot season.

For some time past there has been a bit of a "scare" in the station, as it was said that a band of desperados haunted a certain road leading to the railway station, and indiscriminately attacked with bludgeons Europeans and Natives who passed that way. It is a fact that one railway coolie was killed by a knock on the head, and that a soldier was attacked. The police, however, have taken up the matter vigorously, and extra rounds are made by selected constables at all hours of the night.

The weather at Nagpore has, during the past few weeks, been abnormally hot; ranging from 105 to 109 degrees. Masses of clouds are now and again seen on the horizon, tantalizing us with the promise of a few "mango showers;" but up till now "hope has not merged into glad fruition." It is in weather like this that the blessing of a good water-supply is fully appreciated; and the water standards are being well laid under contribution, at all hours of the day and night, by thirsty men, women, and children, both in the Civil Station and the Nagpore City. The general health is not very good. Small-pox, measles, and a new kind of rash, which affects young and old, are common complaints. Fortunately, we have very good doctors in the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Harris, the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Nirtya Lal Basak, and Mr. Theobald (private practitioner), who have the fullest confidence of the public of Nagpore.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

ON Monday, an interesting ceremony took place at the Residency, Kolhapur, when Mr. Raghunath Shirgaumkar, a resident of this town, had the title of Rao Saheb conferred upon him by our Political Agent, Col. Wodehouse, C.I.E., acting under order from the Government of India. It is always gratifying to see real merit recognized and rewarded, and on this occasion it was especially so to those assembled since the new Rao Saheb had so much to do with carrying out successfully the scheme for our magnificent water-supply and the construction of our much-appreciated railway. Among those present were all the principal officers of the State, European and Native, the native officers of the Kolhapur Infantry, and a strong detachment of the personal friends and well-wishers of Mr. Shirgaumker and amongst the guests was Mr. Pherozshah Mehta.

Colonel Wodehouse commenced the proceedings by briefly reviewing Mr. Shirgaumkar's career as follows:—"I have been instructed by Government to deliver to Mr. Raghunath Shirgaumkar the Sanad conferring on him the title of Rao Saheb, which his Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to grant him as a personal distinction, and that in doing so I should observe such ceremony as may seem suitable. It appeared to me, gentlemen, that the most proper ceremonial, and one most agreeable to the recipient would be to invite all of you, who are filling responsible positions in the Kolhapur State, together with other friends and relations of Mr. Shirgaumkar, to be present as witnesses of the honour, with which one who has been working for many years in the same field as yourselves has been rewarded. You, Mr. Shirgaumkar, entered the British Public Works Department in 1857 and served in it with much credit to 1879, when you took your pension. During that period amongst other duties you were in charge of the Jemai Ghat, and in 1864 in a Government Resolution your exertions met with commendation. After that you were chiefly employed on tanks and irrigation works, and your superiors always spoke well of you. Soon after taking your pension you took employment in the Kolhapur State, and here met with a larger field for showing your abilities. The Kalamba Tank project, for which the residents of Kolhapur are indebted for their very excellent and plentiful water-supply, was under your charge, and I am told that when Mr. G. H. Hart, Government Irrigation Superintending Engineer, inspected the work after completion he gave it as his opinion that it was one of the best constructed tanks he had seen. When the Kolhapur Railway came to be constructed it gave you yet another opportunity of distinguishing yourself by honest and good work. Mr. Shannon placed you in charge of the Lee-Warner Bridge over the Krishana and also of the large Udgaon Bridge. It is true that these were built by contract, and I am pleased to see here to-day Mr. Sakharam Bhusari, one of the two contractors, the other being Mr. Vishnu Ranade. They are entitled to the greatest credit for the way they carried out their work, and this was brought to the notice of his Excellency the Governor when he was good enough to come here to open the line. At the same time you, Sir, had a great weight of responsibility, and it was the high opinion that your immediate superior Mr. Shannon, in charge of the line, and the Council of Administration entertained of the good work you then did which induced me to recommend you for a personal distinction as a reward. You are now employed in charge of the Kagal Water-Works, which I hope may be brought to as successful a conclusion as those at Kolhapur. Under Mr. Shannon's able guidance, to whose training and care you and others in the Kolhapur State Public Works Department owe so much, I have no doubt that it will be so. I could add more, gentlemen, but I have said enough to show you that throughout his career Mr. Shirgaumkar has through a long service done whatever he has had to do zealously and well, and I am sure you will all heartily join with me in congratulating him that he has received the honourable reward which I, Rao Saheb Raghunath Shirgaumkar, now have the pleasure to hand over to you, wishing you may live many years to enjoy it. (Applause.)

After presenting the Sanad bearing the all important signature "Lansdowne" and the above speech had been rendered into Marathi, Rao Saheb Raghunath Shirgaumker expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him in the following terms:—

"Col. Wodehouse,—I am sincerely thankful to you, and to the benign British Government whom you represent, for the highly-esteemed favour, which you have been pleased to confer upon me this day, in recognition of my services to the British Government and to the Kolhapur Darbar. I entered the British P. W. D. in 1857, and there I had the honour of serving under such able and distinguished engineers as Generals W.W. Goodfellow, Merriman, LeMesurier, and Mr. J. H. E. Hart, from whom I received uniform kindness and encouragement. I retired from the service in 1880, after a service of 22 years, taking advantage of the scheme passed that year, for granting pensions and gratuities to the servants in the P. W. Department on a liberal scale. Since then I have been serving the Kolhapur Durbar, and here too I have the good fortune to serve under Mr. Shannon, in whom I have found a very able, kind-hearted, and sympathising master. He has given me valuable instructions from time to time in the construction of the railway and the water and other works, under my charge, and has encouraged me to do my duty with zeal and energy. It is mainly to his recommendations, kindly supported by Khan Bahadur the Dewan Saheb, his colleagues in Council, and you, Col. Wodehouse, that I owe this title. I beg therefore to offer once again my heartfelt thanks to these gentlemen and to you for this high honour done to me, and for the kind manner you have spoken of my services. I am now employed on the Kagal Water-Works, the first sod of which has been lately turned by you, and I hope to be able to finish that useful work before the next year's monsoon, and trust that the ceremony of opening the work also will be performed by you."

After Mr. Shirgaumkar's reply had been translated, the proceedings terminated by the usual distribution of *attar*, &c.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain Waighell, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles, Brindisi, Port Said, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr H Howard
Miss Howard
Mr and Mrs Temple, two children and Infant

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surg-Major and Mrs C L Swaine and child
Mr and Mrs James
Lieut and Miss Beynon
Mr Crawford
Mr R S Shepherd

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Goldring
Mr and Mrs W R Brooke
Mr W O Anderson
Colonel C F Thomas
Mr R M Chatfield
Mr Churchill
Surg-Major L G Thomson
Mr Duffin
Major Curryon
Mr Baquell
Mr Traill
Mr J K Spence
Mr Beale
Mr Cawrier
Mr Byrne
Mr Ichumachar

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr Schmaltz.

FOR ADEN.

Mrs T Lewis
Mr Deanin.

HERR PAYER, the leader of the Austrian North Pole Expedition, has just finished a new picture on that subject. The picture, a Vienna correspondent says, is called "Never go back," and shows the members of the expedition in despair finding that the month of untiring efforts has only

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, APRIL 12.

If there is any truth in the time-honoured saying that "variety is charming," then his Excellency the Governor's tour up to this point has been particularly so far a sample of travelling by most of the ordinary means of conveyance in this country. But, perhaps, the most tiring part of the journey so far was that between Kutch and Morvi. Leaving the Residency at Bhuj, shortly after five o'clock, on Sunday evening, his Excellency started for Morvi, the Rao Saheb accompanying him the first two or three of the thirty odd miles to Khori Rohar, and Colonel Hunter and the Dewan the rest of the way. The roads were excessively dusty, but when the moon raised her well-trimmed lamp on high, a tolerably cool breeze sprang up, and the carriages being excellently horsed, the journey was not quite so tiresome as had been expected. Khori Rohar was reached about half-past-nine and everybody felt quite ready for the good dinner and comfortable beds provided in the Travellers' Bungalow or Rest House.

Just before noon the next day, the gharies were again in readiness, and conveyed his Excellency and party to the bunder, where they embarked on one of the Rao Saheb's trim little launches and steamed off for Wawania. The navigation of the mangrove-swamp-lined creeks on either side of the inner gulf of Kutch, which had, of course, to be crossed to make Wawania, is at no time a very easy matter, but on the occasion in question, the tide was extremely low and the latter part of the course especially was covered with considerable difficulty. However, the launch brought up at Wawania, about half-past-three o'clock, and on landing at the small *mandap*, erected near the water's edge, his Excellency was received by Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Political Agent, Kattyawar, Mr. W. H. White, Manager of the Morvi and B. G. J. P. Railway, and Mr. Amarchand, Dewan of the Morvi State. Two nicely furnished tram-cars, one of them covered in at the sides with kuskus tatties, were in waiting, and in these the Governor's party were conveyed over the twenty-four miles separating Wawania from Morvi, two other cars bringing on the

Speaking simply from the abstract point of view, it seems to me your Highness has recognised the responsibility which lies upon me in your position, in providing the number of primary schools you have established and proposed to establish, and the results undoubtedly should be of very great benefit to your country people in that it should give them the power of so keeping their own accounts as to protect them from being defrauded by abler and better instructed persons, with whom they must enter into business relations. If such an end is secured and if also from the establishment of his institution, opportunities are given to young men of greater brain-power and of wider aspirations to obtain employment in the higher walks of professional life, it appears to me that the people of your State and your Highness are to be sincerely congratulated on the wide views you have taken of the responsibilities that lie upon you. On these and other grounds to which I have referred, I have the greatest pleasure in congratulating you on what has been done and also in declaring this building open. (Loud Applause.)

One or two poems were recited in honour of the occasion, and after he had inspected the new building, the company dispersed.

His Excellency then returned to his bungalow, where, in the afternoon, he received a formal state visit from the Thakore Saheb, which he returned about an hour later. At night his Excellency dined at his Highness' palace, the other guests being Captain Fowle, Dr. Martin, Mr. Edgerley, Mr. Ollivant, Lieutenant Westropp, Mr. McKaye, and Mr. McCausland. The latter portion of the road to the palace, which lay through the city had been illuminated, and the illuminations were exceedingly effective. The principal street is of considerable length and width and undoubtedly contains a better looking set of shops than, perhaps, in any other street occupied by Native shop-keepers in India. They are built in blocks all designed alike and with their columned verandahs on the upper floor present an appearance somewhat similar to the block in which the Bombay club in your city is situated. Of course, they are considerably smaller and far less pretentious in style, but still for the purpose of conveying an idea of their exteriors, the comparison may be made. They line either side of the road for the best part of a mile and with their frontages set as they were to-night in red and white lights, the effect was quite dazzling, especially when one gazed straight down the long avenue of lights leading to the place. Beyond powerful electric light, worked from the top of the building by Mr. Taylor, one of Messrs. Siemens Brothers' clever electricians, who has been for the last four months in placing the whole of the light there, the exterior of the [illegible] not illuminated. The palace is a spacious [illegible] and in most of the rooms, there is evidently [illegible] Highness' admiration [illegible] of the beautiful. The [illegible] ing-room is particularly well furnished, [illegible] ture in this, as in most of the other rooms, [illegible] supplied by Messrs. Maple and Co., the well-known English upholsterers. The heavy pile carpets, massive settees upholstered in brocaded [illegible] delicate art tints, the cumbersome but extremely comfortable arm-chairs, in which one might almost lose himself, the rich curtains all en suite, the heavily handsome begilded lookingglasses, the elegant Broadwood piano, the ceiling and [illegible] in wealth of well executed frescoes, [illegible] artistically arranged incandescent lamps, [illegible] of them ingeniously inserted in chandeliers of Venetian glass, all combined to make an apartment of unusual splendour. One thing, which, in any way, disturbed the [illegible] of the surroundings, was an ungainly erection, as one is accustomed to see in connection with its merry-go-rounds at country fairs which is only of a large space at the end of the room. It [illegible] evesore and its removal might take place with much advantage. The other rooms are [illegible] fully and substantially furnished and [illegible]. H. E. the Governor was received on arriving the Thakore Saheb, and after being shown over several of the principal apartments of the palace, was conducted by his Highness to the grounds, where dinner was laid on a table placed on a well kept lawn, an arch bearing the electric light being placed over the table which was also lighted by small incandescent lamps artfully dispersed amongst the table decorations. His Highness retired during the dinner but returned on the conclusion of the repast and has given the toast of the Queen-Empress, proposed the health of his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency in responding referred to the great pleasure the visit to the Morvi State had afforded him and hoped it would be the means of still further strengthening the friendly relations which had been established between himself and the Thakore Saheb. Perhaps, in England, his Excellency went on to observe, they had more advanced notions of political economy than were to be found in the Native States of India, and they did look to the employment of the people being the true source of wealth rather more than was recognised in some of the States of India; but he could honestly say that, so far as he could see in the Morvi State, that principle was recognised as clearly as in any Western country and he congratulated his Highness on that fact. His Excellency concluded by proposing his Highness' health, and in doing so, said he sincerely hoped the Thakore Saheb would long be spared to continue the good work he was doing in the State. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm. After the toast-making, a series of interesting experiments was made with the search light, and about eleven o'clock the guests departed. His Excellency will leave here early to-morrow morning for Bhownugger.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN F. W. S. SPANTON, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on promotion.

LIEUTENANT R. C. BELL, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' extension of leave.

COLONEL M. W. OMMANNEY, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT J. O'HARA, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is appointed Acting Paymaster to the Regiment.

CAPTAIN J. G. THORP, Royal Artillery, has been promoted into No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, and joins at Thayetmyo.

MAJOR N. G SHEPHERD, Royal Engineers, is withdrawn from the list of officers detailed to attend the school of Military Engineering, Chatham.

LIEUTENANT F. M. WARD, Staff Corps, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, for one year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. JACKSON, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, has been granted eight months' furlough, on private affairs.

CAPTAIN W THUILLIER, 21st Punjab Infantry, and Captain E. T. Paul, 6th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed Attaches in the offices of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General in India, respectively.

LIEUTENANT J. F. FINNIS, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant S. W. King, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, and 2nd-Lieutenant H. C. Woodridge, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps.

SERGEANT M. FLANNERY has been appointed Sub-Conductor in the Barrack Department Establishment, while Sergeant A. Jackson has been appointed Sub-Conductor, in room of Hon. Captain C. Duke who has retired. Sub-Conductor T. Henry has also been appointed Conductor, in room of Acting Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant J. Riding, who has retired; and Conductor J. Mooney has been appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

THE undermentioned officers have been appointed the Recruiting Depots for the Native Army about to be established at the centres noted:—Captain G. P. Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry, Peshawar, for recruiting Pathans; Captain A. Hamilton, 25th Punjab Infantry, Rawal Pindi, for Punjabi Mahomedans; Captain N. T. Crowther, 23rd Pioneers, Amritsar, for Sikhs; Captain R. P. Burn, 38th Dogras, Jullundur, for Dogras; Captain W. J. Newell, 11th Bengal Infantry, Lucknow, for Hindustani Hindus; Captain E. Vansittart, 2-5th Gurkhas, Goruckpur, for Gurkhas; Captain F. G. N. Ostrehan, 9th Bengal Infantry, Delhi, for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Out of India:—Major A. W. Jamieson, 7th Bengal Infantry, for 12 months; Surgeon-Captain A. W. Dawson, 2nd Bengal Lancer, for 8 months; Captain F. B. Johnstone, Royal Artillery, and Surgeon-Captain J. S. Edye, Medical Staff, for 6 months; Lieutenant P. A. Bainbridge, Royal Artillery, and Captain W. C. Pollard, 15th Bengal Lancers, for 4 months—all on private affairs; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Molloy, Medical Staff, for 6 months, on medical certificate. In India: Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, 18th Bengal Lancers, for 3 months; Lieutenant A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to Kashmir, for 6 months; Captain G. Le G. Justice, 13th Bengal Infantry, to Simla, to 15th October next—all on private affairs; Lieutenants E. F. Hood, 7th Bengal Infantry, G. A. Becher, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and W. C. Tomkins, 38th Dogras, to Shillong, Calcutta, and Murree, respectively, for 6 months, to study the languages.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th April 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·721
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·743
Actual temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day	84·0
Minimum do. do. do.	78·8
General Directions of Wind	SSW, SW, SSE, SE, W, WNW, W, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	206

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

A PRIZE distribution, in connection with the above benevolent institution took place, last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. Khote, Mr. S. Khote, and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. The children sang, recited, and gave dialogues in a very satisfactory manner, and reflected credit on those charged with their training.

Mr. N. G. Welsikar, hon. secretary, read the reports from which the following are extracts:—

The year under notice has decidedly been one of progress, though, as has already been stated, that progress has been by no means very rapid or very marked. As far as the school funds go, the managing committee are in a position to report a fair surplus. As regards attendance the committee have this year to repeat their complaint of the year previous to the last, namely, that the children do not attend steadily and long enough. Indeed, the committee is feeling more and more convinced that the first step in the education of the masses is to overcome their apathy to learning and to teach them to avail themselves of the opportunities of improvements placed within their reach. 97 boys were registered since the last report was presented. This, in addition to 86 on the register on April 891, brings up the total number of boys to 233. To average number of attending pupils was 83; and the average daily attendance stood at 69. These figures as compared with last year's 165 registered, 73 attending, with an average daily attendance of 55, show that there has been some progress even in this direction. The school has been educating a considerable number of children from the backward castes of the Hindu community representing upwards of 21 of such castes. Of the whole number registered during the year, 88 were Marathas, 7 Bhandaris, 2 Brahmins, 4 Ghatis, 2 Pardashis, 2 Carpenters, 2 Telis, 1 Barber, 1 Washerman, 1 Blacksmith and others including Vanjaris, Potters, Goldsmiths, Dyers, Weavers, Cullaris, Milkmen, &c. The parents of these children are in receipt of monthly incomes varying between Rs. 6 and Rs. 15. Of the children on roll this month, 4 are girls. In their last report the managing committee complained of the want of benches and such other necessary articles of school furniture. This want, the committee feel gratified to state, was forthwith supplied at the instance of our distinguished subscriber, the Honorable Mr. Justice Telang, who at once came forward with the handsome contribution of Rs. 50. Donations for the purpose were also received from charitable gentleman like the Honorable Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C. I. E., Colonel Wilson, Dr. Pechey-Phipson, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and others. May the committee not hope that the want of an additional teacher, here indicated, will be supplied with equal readiness? The old admission fee of two annas (four annas in case of re-admission), was kept up. The committee desired to find out whether the parents of the children were able or willing to pay a little more for the education of their children than they had been doing in the shape of admission fees. Accordingly, by way of experiment, on the occasion of the transference of classes in December, 1891, a tranference fee of four annas per head was levied on those who had been promoted to the 4th Standard, and one of two annas per head on the other boys promoted. The committee are glad to report that this fee was paid with much alacrity; and this seems to them an easy, indirect method of making the parents feel, to a certain degree, the value and want of education. One very gratifying feature of the year under report is the committee's success in getting the Seminary registered by the Joint Schools Committee. In October, 1891, the committee at length received a favourable reply to their repeated petitions for the registration of the school under the Grants-in-Aid Code. The Deputy Educational Inspector of Marathi Schools examined the school on the 15th of February, 1892, as an indigenous school, and awarded to it a grant of Rs. 50 for the year 1891-92. This is matter for congratulation, considering that the highest grant for indigenous schools is Rs. 72 yearly, and that some of our best boys were away when the examination was held. In this connection the managing committee beg to bring to the notice of the subscribers that an additional responsibility has been now incurred in the fact of their registration. Certain arrangements will have to be kept up and in the sight of Government the supporters of the school are, as it were, pledged to keep it up. The committee trust that the grant the school has got this time is but a step to more substantial help from the Joint Schools Committee in future. If the school develops it may be registered as an Anglo-Vernacular school; and it may then receive three or four times the amount now won. This is a suitable place for mentioning the efforts made by the committee to secure for the Seminary some portion of the late Mr. Rehatsek's charity for the education of poor children. In pursuance of a resolution of the committee, a deputation consisting of Mr. S. D. Khote and the secretary waited upon Mr. Mandlik (Mr. Rehatsek's executor) who has kindly promised the school all help he can give consistently with the terms of the donor's will. The expenses of the institution were met as usual by monthly subscriptions and donations. The financial position of the school is by no means strong; but the committee have much pleasure in stating that there has been an improvement in the funds. The surplus this year, including Rs. 62 deposited in the savings bank, is Rs. 138-1-3 as against last year's surplus of Rs. 58-14-0. One fact must, however, be brought to the notice of those who are interested in the progress of the work, viz., that a large portion of the present year's income consists of donations which are only occasional and form by no means a permanent source of income. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 555-10-11, while donations to the ground floor of Rs. 233 were received during the year 1891-92, and the monthly subscriptions including the admission and transference fees amounted to Rs. 352. The grant from the Joint Schools Committee was Rs. 50; so that the whole income during the year amounted to Rs. 634, and the previous surplus was Rs 58-14. Deducting from this the year's expenses of Rs. 555-12-9, a surplus of Rs. 138-1-3 is left, as above stated. A glance at the list of the subscribers and donors will convince those interested in this little institution that this year, as before, it has had the good fortune of enlisting the sympathies of all sections of the community.

Mr. Acworth, after distributing the prizes, said he must confess how very little he knew of what was going on in Bombay for until last Thursday, when he was asked to preside at that prize-distribution, he was not aware of the existence of that institution, but now the fact had been brought to his knowledge he would be a supporter—and he trusted a substantial one—of the institution so long as he was in India. (Applause.) The report which the honorary secretary had read, was as practical and business-like as was ever presented to any gathering on a similar occasion. It stated facts concisely, and they knew exactly what the pecuniary position of the institute was, what its past had been, and they were able to form their conclusions as to what its future would be. The committee in its last paragraph of the report stated: "The cause of education is one around which men of all views, social and political, can rally with no fear of disunion." Well, he hoped that that sentiment was a sound and true one; but he was afraid there were a few old Tories among his people and among the natives of India who were in the habit of looking on the education of the masses as a thing to be put off for as long a period as possible. He did not believe there was any educated community on the face of the earth amongst whom there did not exist a certain order of minds, who would, if they could, deprive those beneath them of the advantage of education which they themselves possessed. It was a melancholy fact, but a certain fact, and, perhaps, more of them than would be glad to confess had occasionally a feeling that they would rather keep their mill-hands, servants, and *puttawallas*, and many of that class uneducated; and that they were more useful for their purposes if unable to exercise educated thought upon the circumstances around them. A very great English poet once wrote, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and although he was a great poet, he would take the liberty of saying that that fragment of ass' jaw had knocked down more schemes for the education of the masses than any similar number of words had done. As the old Scotch shepherd said: "God's blessings are always blessings even though they come in driblets." A little education was better than none, though not so good as a more extended education. (Applause.) The report told them that the subscription and donation list represented all classes of the community; but whilst it represented every community he would hesitate to say it adequately represented every race and every caste. In his own community it was confined to three names—Colonel Wilson, Mr. George Cotton, and Dr. Pechy-Phipson. No doubt no more three representative names could be placed on the list, but he would have been better satisfied if there had been thirty names. (Applause.) Mr. Acworth then made a strong appeal to all classes, and particularly mill-owners and other employers of labour to take an interest in and support the institution which was essentially one for the education of the children of the poor labouring classes. In concluding, the speaker also paid a high tribute of praise to the teachers of the school for the work they had been enabled to do, and at so small a cost. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Sundernath Khote a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Acworth.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

A LUNGLEH telegram of Monday's date says:—On the 9th our convoy, working between Lower Lunglei and the Ridge Camp, was fired on by the Lushais, about 2½ miles out of Lower Lunglei. They killed one bullock-driver and wounded another. One bullock was also killed. Immediately after firing they bolted. The number of sepoys and police available for escort duty with convoys is exceedingly small, so that at several points in the line, which, when marching along these narrow roads, is quite half a mile long, there are no sepoys near at hand. The Lushais appear to have taken advantage of this, and allowed the advance guard to go by them, and then fired on the wretched bullock-drivers. A report has reached us that our stockade at Laithuama has been attacked, but up to the present no news has come to hand.

On the 10th the Lushais attacked our convoy about a mile from Sailangtet. They succeeded in killing one man of the frontier police, and wounded another. The head of the former, as also his rifle and ammunition, were carried off by them. In spite of the frequent attacks on convoys, the drivers and coolies continue to work splendidly. This is most fortunate, as the working of convoys is of paramount importance, both for stocking our posts and feeding the troops. Every man that can be spared has been sent down the line between here and Demagiri, to protect their camps, and for escort duty with convoys, but the number, as proved by our heavy losses, is altogether inadequate.

Mr. McCabe is carrying out operations north-[illegible] Fort Aijal, and a column [illegible] towards Daskona, where [illegible] are collected. It may be [illegible] at Vanuanga's village is not [illegible] to be able to deal a heavy [illegible] Lushais, and bring them to [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BONNETS AND THEIR TRIMMINGS.

BONNETS do not yet change very much, but rosettes are a favourite trimming which fortunately is easily accomplished at home. In one style front rosettes is of old-gold yellow silk, the second is pale green (a very fashionable mixture of colours designed to match, or imitate the first tints of spring flowers, that so often units shades of various greens and yellows) the third and the strings are of old gold, and in front is the inevitable little plume of black ostrich feathers. This, of course, only provides for the younger members of society and would not suit the requirements of ladies of "a certain age," whatever that may mean here is a description of a bonnet to show the style of head-gear affected by ladies in Paris who are past their first youth' and also middle age. It is rather in the gipsy shape—as we should call it in England—made of black velvet, and surmounted by a jet diadem, with a single feather in French grey, and strings of narrow black velvet ribbon. Ornamental pins of imitation jewellery are very much in vogue for bonnets. In summer weather you will see flowers worn in the bonnets. As a sort of compromise they are and will be at first made of velvet, such as violets, pansies, and the earliest spring blossoms. The coming shapes will be found to be greatly modified, which is a necessity forced on us by the changes gradually taking place in the disposal and arrangement of the hair.

A NEW STYLE OF MANTLE.

A new style of mantle has just come out which partakes both of jacket and mantle, and, indeed, is very typical of the present uncertain state of affairs in that city on the subject of spring out-of-door garments. Even though bright, warm days come, the fair Parisiennes fear to throw aside their furs and fur trimmings. The rich costume, with mantle to match, is made of deepest emerald velvet—the prevailing tint in France just now—edged with sable. It is a strange medley of styles, the mantle having the favourite Watteau pleat from the neck, allied to the high-puffed sleeves of the eighteenth century. The bonnet which is of pale green with aigrette of jet, and a boa of black fur. I shall hope soon to be able to tell you about the pretty garments that are to be our spring and summer wear, of which I have already heard, and seen some samples. Three-quarter-length capes are still worn, but "with a difference." They either have frills of the "bavelst" description on the shoulders, or like a deep collar from the neck, and are very evidently in a transition state.

THE LOVE IN MARRIAGE.

DON'T make a mistake, my dear, said a middle-aged lady to a young friend; don't marry that man simply because you are in love with him. If he doesn't care quite as much for you, you had better break your heart growing over what you have not got, than wear your life out in sorrow because you are bound to a man whose indifference is perpetually before your eyes. The idea of teaching a man to love you is a most mistaken one. There are instances where it has been done, but it is the most satisfactory thing in the world to wait for. A woman is much likely to learn to love her husband after marriage, than the man to learn to love the wife, and the reason for this is evident. The woman in the quiet of her home has her thoughts constantly directed towards the husband. The man in the whirl of business has a thousand things to distract his attention, and she must be a woman of more than ordinary grace and attractiveness, who can win a tired, oftentimes harassed and distracted man from his business thought to a deep and lasting affection. You may say that marriage is a lottery. So it is, but there are lotteries and lotteries, and in all chance matters, with few exceptions, a wayward heart is about the most hopeless. Especially is this the case if the woman herself is deeply in love. She gauges the man's feelings by her own, and bases her demands on what she would herself do, if the principles circumstances would allow. She reasons from wrong premises, and, like all calculations based on error, comes far short of her expectations. Marry only the man who desires your love above all things else, otherwise it is better to remain single.

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

AN "OBJECT LESSON" IN COLLABORATION.

HERE is a new "object-lesson" for us in literary collaboration. Miss Blanche Willis Howard and Mr. William Sharp have together written a story, called "A Fellowe and His wife" (Osgood, in which it is said the lady has written the hero's part and the gentleman the heroine's. As the story is told in letters the convenient mode for the purposes of collaboration) between the husband and wife, Mr. Sharp, we presume, has written the wife's letters, and Miss Howard the husband's. So now we shall know what a man looks for in a woman's letters and what a woman in a man's. Mr. Walter Besant lately gave us some alluring advice as to the advantage of scaring a young woman's help in composition. This method of composition by correspondence suggests an easy and pleasant way of getting in the thin end of the wedge for delightful literary schemes. One quite longs for the greater freedom and less responsibility of those parents which invite lady correspondents to enclose their photograph. It is probably a wise distribution for the lady to undertake the hero and the gentleman the heroine. The sexes behold each other through a haze of sentimental ignorance that lends itself to romantic realisation. A man does not often go, we think, to the pages of the lady novelists for his ladyloves of fiction. It is Rose Locelyn, or Beatrix Esmond, or Di Vernon, or Shakspeare's women that his heart is given:—not Emma nor Jane Eyre, nor Dorothea Brooke. And, on the other hand, we verily believe that many women do actually keep a soft corner in their hearts for beings like Paul Emmanuel, or "that fat Deronda," as Grandcourt called him; or who are attracted by the impertinences of Darcy, or the more pronounced brutalities of Rochester. This interesting and important question might perhaps be scientifically determined, if some earnest inquirer would be at the pains to unearth those books of "Confessions," which were fashionable instruments of social torture some two or three decades back. Therein, among a formidable list of questions remarkable for their minuteness and irrelevance, the helpless visitor was invited to name his favourite hero or heroine in fiction.

WILKIE COLLINS' LAST DAYS.

Those who were intimate with the late Mr. Wilkie Collins were well aware that the desperate attacks of gout, by which his later days were afflicted, had been well earned by the distinguished novelist's devotion to what are euphemistically called "the pleasures of the table." This opinion will probably be endorsed by anyone who may come across a curious little pamphlet printed by Messrs. Ehrman Freres, of Gresham Buildings, who acted as wine-merchants to Mr. Collins, and who, in consequence of some difference with the distinguished novelist's executors, have still in their possession a certain quantity of champagne and cognac, which, held in reserve for their customer, was left on their hands at the time of his death, and who give in facsimile Wilkie's letters testifying to the excellence of their wares. The tone of these letters savours of the bon vivant. There are constant references to the "excellent and too tempting old cognac," the "delicious old Brut champagne," about which he writes: "Before the sample bottle was opened I thought of asking for six dozen, as usual. Experience of the first glass decided me on doubling the order. I will, therefore, ask you to reserve for me twelve dozen:" and there is a groan of sadness in his confession. "Even the best brandy must be varied as a drink sometimes?"

A BAD THEATRICAL SEASON.

The most determined optimist can hardly regard the present theatrical season in England with favourable eyes. Play-goers have hitherto proved capricious, and with few exceptions of winning a way-ward heart is about the most hopeless. Especially is this the case if the woman herself is deeply in love. She gauges the man's feelings by her own, and bases her demands on what she would herself do, if the principles circumstances would allow. She reasons from wrong premises, and, like all calculations based on error, comes far short of her expectations. Marry only the man who desires your love above all things else, otherwise it is better to remain single.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN his recent address to the Meteorological Society, Dr. C. Theodore Williams, President, dwelt on the importance of sunshine in health resorts. The direct rays of the sun are, he considers, of the highest importance, and should be courted to the fail. Only those climates where even a delicate person can sit or